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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Tobacco paid the United States Treasury $150,000,000 last year.

Wachtel, the tenor, will arrive on these shores September 1st.

Ex-Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, wants to be a Circuit Judge.

Mrs. Bonethan's residence at Aiken, Georgia, was burned Tuesday.

Bonner, it is said, has offered $30,000 for the famous trotting mare American Girl.

The French Government has ordered all Spanish conspirators away from the frontier.

Thomas H. Newbern was commissioned Registrar of Madison county, Wednesday.

Leffingwell, who has just opened in San Francisco, has a new play—"Billiards."

The Benvist mansion, near St. Louis, was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss, $10,000.

Fisk's latest undertaking is said to be a telegraphic enterprise in opposition to the Associated Press.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says the Knights of Pythias are a secret Democratic organization.

A United States soldier died Thursday, from the effect of sunstroke, at the camp in Montgomery.

Chronic alcoholism is the disease which is invaliding many of the United States army officers.

Three young men brutally outraged a girl of fourteen years, near Charleston, New York, Wednesday, and fled.

"Chevalier Wykoff," author of "My Courtship and its Consequences," is reported to be writing a book in Paris.

The recent flood in Texas will make the cotton crop of the State less, as it occurred in the main cotton section.

Princess Metternich, the fashion champion, is going to retire to her Austrian home and resign the belt.

A new locomotive is to be put on the Chattanooga road which will draw sixty heavily loaded cars, on the level.

King Solomon Thomas, negro Justice of the Peace, has been indicted at Savannah, Georgia, for compounding a felony.

Sacramento is excited over the mysterious disappearance of a Cheyenne visitor, with $4,000 in very dubious company.

A Robertson county man bought a few thousand clapboards thirty years ago and is keeping them ever since to get his price.

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, announced himself, at Paris, Wednesday, as a candidate for the United States Senate.

D. H. Fitzgerald, formerly Cashier of the Syracuse Bank, New York, is under arrest on a charge of "misappropriating" $8000.

Two young girls, whose surnames are respectively Sweet and McCoy, attempted to commit suicide, at Louisville, Wednesday.

John Poets, a carpenter, while drunk in St. Louis the other day, tried to kill a Mr. Spiedel's family. Mrs. S. was stabbed in the face.

Major D. A. Carpenter, who was a candidate for Representative from Knox county, has withdrawn in favor of Colonel John M. Fleming.

The office of the *Advertiser* at St. Peter, Minnesota, was damaged to the amount of four hundred dollars by the late terrific storm at that place.

The Viceroy of Egypt has just closed a contract for fifty thousand Remington rifles in addition to one hundred thousand already engaged.

Brevet Major General R. C. Tyler, deputy Quartermaster-General, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the South.

The reconciliation of Millard Fillmore and Thurlow Weed causes much talk among politicians, but is generally considered of no political significance, since Weed has altogether retired from public life.

It is estimated that the ultra Radicals of Virginia intend establishing a committee in Washington, in advance of the meeting of Congress, to represent their interests.

Mr. Garland Thompson, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Hanover county, went to Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday last, and became so much overheated that he died upon reaching home at evening.

Doctor Mary Walker having been definitely told by Secretary Boutwell that he would not appoint her to any position, has attacked Secretary Fish. She may find him a devil-Fish.

Two Mormon elders have lately been preaching in North Carolina and Southern Virginia, and a few days ago shipped one hundred and thirty converts from Norfolk via New York, for Utah.

Some of the Virginia papers say Governor Walker has invited a number of the leading men of the State, among them Robert E. Lee, to meet him at the White Sulphur Springs some time next month, to consult on political questions.

A Washington special says: "The Government will take immediate and decided ground against the introduction of Chinese laborers in the Southern States. An investment in this kind of stock is regarded here as of doubtful value." Who proposes to introduce the coolie system?

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Memphis Excursionists Penetrate the Great Subterranean Resort.

A Day Under Ground—The Cavernous Concern as it Struck a Correspondent.

Distinguished Arrivals—Grand Hop at the Hotel—Galaxy of Beauty—Personal.

Special Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]
MAMMOTH CAVE HOTEL,
July 21, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The hop last night was a brilliant affair and delighted all participants and spectators, but will probably be thrown into the shade by the one to come off to-night, in which the wit, beauty, style and gallantry of Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, Lexington, Clarksville and Brownsville will be fully represented. There are large parties here from these places, especially Louisville, and beside these many visitors from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and nearly every city of note in the Union, with a slight sprinkling of European tourists. Another party of twenty-five came in from Louisville this morning, among whom were Captain J. B. McCullough and W. A. Gwyn, Esq., who are well known to many readers of the AVALANCHE. Generals G. W. Jordon and Marmaduke have been added to the Memphis party since my last communication. They arrived this morning. Several others of military celebrity in connection with the late war, are here, including Generals Halleck and Fry of the United States army.

TERPSICHOREAN.

In most respects the hop last night was a success. The music was excellent, the assemblage large and gay, the ball-room spacious and inviting, and the evening cool and pleasant, but as most of the ladies and gentlemen had been through the cave during the day, there were comparatively few not too tired to indulge in the mazes of the dance; so there were not at any time more than four sets on the floor, and they were made up mostly of the Memphis party, the ladies of which were generally awarded the palm for beauty, grace and dress, though the fair ones of the other places mentioned offered sharp competition in each particular. It is said, however, that to-day's arrival from Louisville will carry off the palm to-night; but of this your correspondent has yet to be convinced. In the party are Mrs. John Bell and daughter, Mrs. Ed. Wilder and sister (Miss Sevier, of Memphis), Captain and Mrs. Anders, and the Misses Fanny Smith, Jennie Moore, Mary Barrett, Eppie and Maggie Prather, and Sallie Garvin. Most of the ladies at the hop last night were in full dress and looked charming. The Misses M—y, T—t, N—e, S—n, M—y, W—t, W—s, N—m, K—, C—, M—y, A—n, M—y, Mc—n, A—e, J—s, B—e, S—d, and were particularly admired.

A DAY IN THE CAVE.

The Memphis party "did the cave" to-day, by the short route, which is some eight miles, and returned in time for dinner without exhibiting the least sign of fatigue. There were in all about forty persons. The ladies were in appropriate "cave costume"—which is generally of red cloth or flannel, variously trimmed, and made *a la* Bloomer—and looked bewitching. Each of the party carried a stave, added to which each gentleman was equipped with a lantern. The effect as the party filed through the dimly lighted arches, grottos and passages was picturesque in the extreme. The gentlemen were attired as individual taste or convenience dictated, and presented nothing striking except in point of variety. Several wore woolen jackets and caps, which are prescribed by a rule that is very little observed. They can be obtained at the hotel. The rules also prescribes thick boots, but those who wore thin boots suffered no inconvenience, though there is much ascending of cliffs and rocks, and walking over stony places. Much of the route was over a beaten path wide enough for a wagon, and the top of the cave as high as fifty feet in some place, though at times the excursionists were obliged to walk in a bent position for short distances, while occasionally it became also necessary to crawl on hands and knees. A number of artificial and natural stairways of wood and rock were ascended and descended during the trip. Among the places of leading interest visited were the Star Chamber, Lake Purity, Devil's Armchair, Giant's Coffin, Lovers Retreat, Reveller's Hall, Wooden-bowl Hall, Marriage Altar and Methodist Chapel. In the Star Chamber the lights were extinguished for some minutes, leaving the party in indescribable subterranean darkness, the guide descending through a small aperture in the rocks, with his lamp, and again reappearing a hundred feet or more up the avenue. Thus we were treated to what was intended to represent the successive stages of sun-set, Egyptian darkness, break of day, sunrise, broad day light and a gathering storm, with fine effect. Before going through this performance the guide notified the party that there was a fine of twenty-five dollars for kissing in the dark, which produced some consternation among the gentlemen. Whether the rule was violated your correspondent can neither swear nor affirm. Suffice it to say, there were strange sounds in these wonderful halls of Nature, during the absence of the guide.

An interesting story was told by the guide in connection with the Marriage Altar. It is said that years ago a young lady who had promised her mother that she would never marry a certain young man *on earth*, went with him down into these vast recesses and was there made his for life. She married him *in the earth*, at this altar formed by Nature, several hundred feet below the surface of the sacred soil of Kentucky. This little story was heard with marked attention on the part of the ladies of the party who are blessed with exacting mammas. The giant's coffin is of rock, about twenty-five feet in length, and is in shape similar to a burial case. It is a formation of Nature. Wooden-Bowl Hall derives its name from the fact that the first known explorer of that portion of the cave found a wooden bowl which was supposed to have been left there by the Indians. Lake Purity is a small sheet of cool sparkling water in one of the recesses of the cave, near the end of the "short route." It is clear as crystal and peculiarly gratifying to the thirsty. Several springs of clear, cool water were encountered, at which the explorers slaked their thirst. The sides and top of the cave, wherever a smooth surface is presented are literally covered with names and inscriptions, some carved in the solid rock, and others smoked with candles or lamps elevated on poles. Especially is this the case in Register Gallery. Here were names of men famous in the history of this country and of Europe, some registered as long back as 1806, and looking as fresh as if put there only yesterday. One of our party discovered, to his surprise, the name of an uncle who has been dead many years. For some reason registering is now prohibited. I presume it is considered a defacement of the cave. If so, the precaution is untimely taken, for if registering be defacement, the cave is now as much defaced as it can be.

A number of saltpeter vats were passed. They were used by the Federal Government during the last war with Great Britain. Much of the machinery and appliances remain in a good state of preservation. Near the entrance of the cave are two stone houses, which were built some years ago for the accommodation of consumptives. It was thought by Dr. Crow, to whose estate the cave belongs, that its rarifying atmosphere, of which the temperature is 59°, alike in summer and winter, would cure or relieve desperate cases of the fell destroyer. Accordingly these stone houses, each with one door and two windows, were built. A dozen or more patients were introduced, but most of them died in the cave, and the others died soon after they were taken out. The good Doctor's experiment was therefore a failure, and the houses are now in disuse. Death in such a place is far from pleasing to contemplate.

THE ENTRANCE

to the Cave is about one-eighth of a mile from the hotel, and is reached by a narrow, strong defile, winding through grand old oaks and cedars down a steep hill. It presents an opening of some thirty feet in width by twenty-five in hight, reached by an additional descent of about one hundred stone steps. As we pass immediately in front of the entrance to descend, the change of atmosphere is striking, and causes a momentary shiver. A current of cold air rushes out from the aperture that is in strong contrast with that without. When the thermometer is below 59° outside the Cave, the current rushes inward. The Cave once entered, the explorer becomes immediately accustomed to the new atmosphere, and is in no danger from the change. Persons with weak lungs, however, should keep their mouths well closed for the first quarter of a mile or so after entering. Confirmed consumptives may enter the Cave, but should not stay long or journey far. The proportion of oxygen and nitrogen bear the same proportion to each other as in the open air.

HISTORY OF THE CAVE.

The Mammoth Cave was first discovered by civilized men in 1802, by a white man named Simons, and was first explored by Stephen, a negro, who for many years thereafter was a guide, very popular with explorers. He had a goodly smattering of geology, and was therefore doubly valuable as a guide. He is now dead. There are portions of the cave which have never yet been explored. New discoveries are made every year. The ownership of the cave is vested in the estate of Dr. Crow. It is now held by Proctor & Son, of the hotel, who have a lease of ten years on the premises.

FORMATION OF THE CAVE.

A guide book, which I hold in my hand, says the Mammoth Cave has never been described fully, and that a description has never been attempted. This is due probably to the fact that it would not be done with less than a month's residence. From what little I have seen, therefore, I will not attempt a description. It must be seen to be appreciated. The book referred to, however, contains much interesting matter, of which the following is an extract:

CHEMICAL AGENCIES.

"There can be no doubt but that the solvent action of water holding carbonic acid in solution, was the primary agency concerned in the formation of the Cave. Thus, the limestone, or carbonate of lime, which constitutes the strata of rock through which the Cave runs, is not soluble in water until it combines with an additional proportion of carbonic acid, by which it is transformed into bicarbonate of lime. In this way the process of excavation was conducted, until communications were established with running streams by which the mechanical agency of that fluid was made to assist the chemical. The little niches and recesses which are observed in various parts of the Cave, and which seem to have been chiselled out and polished by artificial means, were formed in this manner; for when these points are closely examined, a crevice will be observed at the top or back of them, through which water issued at the time of their formation, but which has been partially closed by crystals of carbonate of lime, or gypsum. At the time these niches were forming, water flowed through the avenues in which they are found. Examples of the action we have been describing, may be seen in Spark's avenue, leading to the Mammoth Dome.

"The grooves which are observed in rock over which water is, or has been flowing, are also formed by the solvent action of water containing carbonic acid; for in all such instances the water has no solid matter in suspension. Examples of this kind of action may be seen in operation in Mammoth and Gorin's Domes; and evidences of its former action may be observed in Lucy's Dome. What are termed the "spectre-holes," in the Main Cave, are cut out of the solid rock in the same manner.

"When water, holding the bicarbonate of lime in solution, drops slowly from the ceiling, by which it is exposed to the air sufficiently long to allow of the escape of one equivalent of carbonic acid gas, the lime is deposited in the form of the proto-carbonate of lime. If the deposit occurs in such a manner that the accumulation takes place from above, downward, in the form of an icicle, it constitutes what is termed a *stalactite*; but if it accumulates from below, upward, it is called *stalagmite*. Stalactites and stalagmites frequently meet in the center, and become cemented, by which a column of support is formed. Many instances of this kind are to be found in Gothic Arcade and Fairy Grotto.

"If the limestone which forms the stalactite is perfectly pure, it will be white or semi-transparent: if it contains oxyd of iron, it will be of a red or yellowish color. When a stalactite is black, it contains the black oxyd of iron. The stalagmitic cinders in Vulcan's Smithy, and the grapes in Martha's Vineyard, are colored with black oxyd of iron.

"Another agency which contributes in part to change the appearance of the Cave, is the efflorescence of the sulphate of soda or Glauber salts, and the crystallization of sulphate of lime or plaster of paris.

"The sulphate of lime which is known under the names of gypsum, plaster of paris, selenite, alabaster, etc., exerts a much greater influence in disintegrating the rock than the sulphate of soda. The avenues in which gypsum occurs are perfectly dry; differing in that respect from those which contain stalactites. When rosettes of alabaster are formed in the same avenue with stalactites, the water which formed the latter, has for ages ceased to flow, or they are situated far apart, as the former cannot form in a damp atmosphere. The force exerted by gypsum in the act of crystallizing, is about equal to that of water when freezing, for when it crystallizes between ledges or strata of rock, they are fractured in every direction, as instanced in Pensacola avenue and Rhoda's Arcade.

"The formation of niter is due in part to the decomposition of the remains of bats and other animals, but it must not be forgotten that limestone rocks are never entirely destitute of nitrifiable matter. The nitric acid which enters into its composition may, in some measure, be derived from the atmosphere. The kind of niter that is found in the Cave is the nitrate of lime, which, when re-acted upon by the carbonate of potash, is transformed into nitrate of potash, or common saltpeter. This was the course pursued by the saltpeter miners, when that substance was manufactured in the Cave in 1812-14. The nitrate of lime is found in the dryer parts of the Cave, but is not discoverable till the earth which contains it is lixiviated.

MECHANICAL AGENCIES.

"The mechanical agencies concerned in the excavation of the Mammoth Cave are trifling when compared to the chemical.

"They are instanced in the transportation of gravel, sand, and clay, from one part of the Cave to another, and in the abraded appearance presented by the rock composing certain avenues. Thus, it is possible to tell the direction which the water ran in most of the avenues, and the rapidity of its motion, by observing the points at which gravel, sand, and clay are deposited, and the order in which they come. For example, the points at which gravel is deposited indicate a rapid current; where sand is found the movement was slower; and where clay occurs the water was almost or quite stationary.

"At one time water rushed with great force through Fat Man's Misery, for in Great Relief, which is just beyond, washed gravel occurs; still further sand is found, which is succeeded by clay; showing that the current was in the direction of Echo river. Before the mechanical agency could have exercised any appreciable influence, the chemical must have been in operation thousands of ages.

"The loose rocks that are scattered on the floor of many of the avenues, have fallen from the walls and ceiling, but in many instances the points from which they are detached are indistinct, from the fact that the rugged service from which they have fallen is either smashed by the action of water, or covered by crystals of the carbonate or sulphate of lime. In those parts of the Cave where no rocks have fallen, the floor presents the appearance of the bed of a river, and is covered with gravel, sand, or clay, according to the rapidity of the flow of water at the time of the deposit. No rocks have fallen since the discovery of the Cave.

CONNECTION BETWEEN THE CAVE AND GREEN RIVER.

"There is an interesting relation subsisting between Mammoth Cave and Green river.

"Thus, there can be no doubt but that Green river has cut out the bed or channel through which it runs, for on ascending its banks on either side for a distance of not less than three hundred feet, a plain is reached, which is not succeeded by a valley; establishing conclusively that it has worn its bed to its present level by the mechanical and chemical agency of water, and that the avenues of the Cave were cut through with nearly equal pace: those near the surface of the earth being formed first, and the others in regular order from above downward; the avenues through which Echo and Roaring rivers run being the lowest and last formed. Both of these rivers are on a level with Green river, with which there is subterraneous communication. As Green river continues to deepen the valley through which it runs, the avenues of the Cave will continue to descend, until the springs which supply Echo and roaring rivers cease to flow, when the avenues through which they run will become as dry as Marion's avenue, which at an early period in the history of the Cave, contained the most beautiful subterranean river in the world."

THE HOTEL

is overcrowded, and most of the visitors who arrived to-day will have to put up with cots and mattresses. It is a long wooden building, one hundred feet front, with numerous additions extending in every direction. The Memphis party having engaged quarters in advance, are well provided for, and are, in fact, comfortable.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent visitors are Captain C. C. Hite, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Louisville, his wife and their daughter, Miss M. E. Hite. In their party are the Misses Mattie White, Annie Monks and Mattie Middleton.

W. A. Shropshire, Esq., of Shropshire Bros., New Orleans, creditably represents the Crescent City.

The party from Brownsville consists of W. W. and J. R. Reed, R. B. Branhan, and the Misses Maggie, Nannie, and Minnie Bond, N. Harbert, Carrie Branhan, and May Wood.

From Clarksville we have Major Barker, Captain Wells, Dr. Ross, F. Ewing, B. F. Grady, J. Merriweather, B. F. Grady, J. J. Crusman, Mrs. W. Barker, Mrs. Jordan, and the Misses Hattie Barker, Lucy Hull, Ellen Barker, Nannie Harkins, and Mollie and Nannie Bahker.

THE WEATHER

has been very pleasant since our arrival with the exception that it was unseasonably cool this morning, the mercury indicating 62° at seven o'clock, which was only three degrees above the temperature of the cave.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME

includes a journey through the cave via the long route, some eighteen miles. The ladies think they can stand it, though the Lexington party who tried it to-day returned somewhat fatigued, as will be expected by the gentlemen. At night there will be another hop.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

The Memphis visitors will leave for home on Friday evening. So far they are delighted with the excursion. Mr. Sam. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lawton and several others leave in the morning; also Mr. McCown, who is eastward bound.

In the midst of so much pleasure-seeking, confusion and excitement it is almost impossible for your correspondent to give a respectable account of what is going on here, and besides, the coach is to leave at an early hour, and these lines are therefore hurried and disjointed. More anon. ROLANDO.

Victor Hugo's "Devil Fish" Caught in a Seine.

Captain James Johnson, of the sloop Susan Brewer, which arrived at Skidmore's wharf a day or two since, brought with him a portion of an unknown seal animal, which he caught in a seine while fishing off Smith's Island, near Cape Charles. The fish, when hauled ashore, attracted the attention of every one in that neighborhood, and was pronounced by the most ancient and experienced "sea-goes" to be unlike anything of the "ocean deep" they had ever seen. In shape it resembled a butterfly, with ponderous wings shaped like the human hand; a head formed like a bull-dog's; tongue as hard as ivory, and instead of teeth, two rows of solid ivory. Its measurement from tip to tip was twenty feet, with a tail six feet long, about the size of a telegraph wire, and resembling a black leather whip lash—weight over one thousand pounds. It was white on the belly, but spotted all over the back with round white and black marks, about the size of a five cent piece, very much in appearance like ladies' mourning muslin, which, it is said, made it a beautiful sight while in the clear sea water. As stated above, every one who has seen this fish pronounces it a nondescript, and the only conjecture which has been made is that it must be the "devil fish," about the existence of which much has been said, though no one in these parts has ever seen one, unless in this case.—*Washington Star.*

Ruskin has written a new book on "Clouds," a subject with which he is familiar.

Ike Marvel gets $2000 a year for editing the *Hearth and Home*.

Antwerp, Belgium, it would appear, entertains the fear of a rupture with France, as an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars has just been made to complete the fortifications of Antwerp.

Count Bismarck has been named Knight of the Baden Order of Fidelity.

The German journalists will hold a congress at Vienna from the 24th to the 29th of this month.

Experts will visit the sultan on her way to suez (she goes around). The palace of Beylerbey has been set in order for her use, and some brilliant fetes are in preparation for her visit.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.

Another Letter—What he has to Say to the Colored People.

MONTVALE, July 18, 1869.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am constrained to address you a few words in view of the representations which have been made industriously and so extensively, that I have betrayed the Republican party and turned my back upon the colored people—sold them out to the rebels.

On the 12th of June I published a brief letter, giving my views on the main issues of the canvass. Since then I have not mingled in the strife, but have been silent, and should not now break the silence but for the reason above stated, and fearing that silence might be construed into an admission of some of the baseless insinuations to which allusion has been made.

So far as the representations named concerning me, and also as to your being disfranchised in the event of Senter's election have been made by *native* Tennesseans, they are made by unmitigated demagogues, who do not themselves believe a word of them, and they are made for the purpose of misleading you.

So far as they have been made by persons of *Northern* birth, they are made by unprincipled men, devoid of self-respect or responsibility, that they may use your votes for their own political purposes.

My advice is, *beware of both!* They are not your friends. *To follow their counsel would lead you astray.* You well know that I have ever defended your cause; that I have never misdirected or forsaken you.

Governor Senter is a true man. He is running as a Republican. He stands squarely upon the Republican platform, with Grant and Congress, the great Republican party and the entire Republican press, on franchise, the Fifteenth Amendment, and on education. I have known him and General Stokes for twenty-five years. I have closely watched their political course, and I give it as my candid opinion that Governor Senter's personal character is the better of the two; that his political record is more consistent, and that, in point of ability and statesmanship, he is far superior.

Do not allow yourselves to be used by political demagogues. Do not forsake your political friends. Governor Senter will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and also by a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee, and should you be found to have arrayed yourselves against him in force, what will be your position? You cannot afford to place yourselves outside the Republican party, and you do not want to array against yourselves the great mass of those who have heretofore stood by you and who have ever maintained your rights.

Men of small caliber and little brains have said that President Grant and his administration are opposed to Senter, and in favor of Stokes' success.

It is true that Stokes' Congressmen and others have sent missionaries to Washington, and have interviewed the President, and have made *ex parte* showing of Tennessee affairs, especially by withholding from him the foul Stokes-Cate-Butler conspiracy to strike down a true Republican, who had laid eight months in a rebel prison for his loyalty. And these unpatriotic wretches have also sought to manipulate the Washington Republican press in the public endorsement of Stokes. In this latter attempt, to a limited extent, and only for an issue or two of the *Chronicle*, have they succeeded; but not one word have they been able to extort from President Grant in favor of their schemes and their candidate. The Senter men have sent no emissaries to Washington. They are quite willing to trust the wisdom and the Republicanism of the administration without such missionary labor in that direction. And they will not be disappointed. President Grant will be entirely satisfied with Senter's success, and will find in Senter and his friends honest and earnest supporters of his administration.

Proudly conscious of the rectitude of my course, I have permitted the vile and reckless slanders which have been set upon me to pass unnoticed, and I should still remain silent, but for my interest in your welfare and in the truth of the history we are making in Tennessee at this juncture. I take this occasion to say, however, that as highly as I esteem the friendship of the Republicans of Tennessee, I do not want the good opinions of such as deem me capable of selling out the Republicans of Tennessee to the rebels, or of forming an alliance, offensive or defensive, with Andrew Johnson.

In conclusion, as I have repeatedly stated heretofore, I have, and I can have, no sympathy, alliance or co-operation with the Rebel-Democratic party. Their record is written in characters of blood and fire in the history of this country. Their ascendancy is an impossibility so long as memory retains her place and the mass of the people remain patriotic. Respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Something About Sunstroke—Remarks from an Eminent Physician.

From the Hearth and Home.]

I have seen several cases this season of so-called insolation, coup de soleil, or sunstroke, and heard of others in the practice of my neighbors. The latter term is heat-exhaustion, for some of the worst cases occurred in persons working in shops, and one was an editor, struck down while writing at his desk. In every instance I find that the sufferer had violated the rules I have given—the laborers had been taking stimulants freely; some drank ice water excessively; the editor had overtaxed his brain, ate a hearty dinner, and still continued to work.

The symptoms have been various: one had transient insensibility, but recovered on the free application of cold water to his head and a mustard plaster over his stomach; another, the editor, seems to have fallen like a person with apoplexy, and expired before I reached him. In remaining cases, perspiration ceased, the skin became hot, the pulse excited, the eyes red, followed by debility, nausea, pain in the head and stomach, giddiness, and insensibility. Then, following greater dryness and heat of skin, the heart pulsated powerfully, but the pulse was feeble, the respiration was rapid and loud, the pupil of the eye contracted, and in one case convulsions ensued. I have followed no routine method of treatment.

When the patient falls, as in apoplexy, and is of full habit, I have bled with marked good results; but in ordinary cases, where the disease comes on more gradually, I remove the patient to a cool place, but transport and disturb him as little as possible, uncover the head and chest, and freely use the cold douche. If the skin becomes cold and clammy, I use the douche only to the head and neck, and apply hartshorn carefully to the nose. When he arouses, I give him water freely, and if he vomits, it aids his recovery. If he still remains drowsy, a blister applied to the back of the neck or to the shaven head, is an important remedy. In general, this treatment is all that is required, and as much of it may be safely carried out by any one, and its immediate application is necessary to all the disease for which they are recommended; and we say to all sufferers from such disease, use your Bitters as a Tonic, stimulant and Appetizer; your Sarsaparilla and Potash in all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and impurities of the Blood; your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Your Chill Tonic in all cases of Chill and Fever or Ague and Fever, and your Mother's Worm Syrup, should always be used with children with worms over all similar preparations, and your invaluable Family Pills in all cases of constipated and sluggish bowels, as in such cases we have never known them to fail.

For sale by all druggists.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 210 Main Street, Marble Front, Louisville, Ky.

For sale in Memphis by
C. C. WARD & BRO.
W. E. WILKERSON & CO.,
J. W. JONES & CO.

Also, all Dealers.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.
Louisville, September 26, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER: I have been afflicted for seven teen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time I took about one bottle of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and Mother's Worm Syrup, and was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are healing up very fast. I am now healthier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefited thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists.
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with excessive nervous debility and dyspepsia, and using your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry and Dandelion Tonic, as directed in your valuable Almanac, and also certificates of its having effected similar cures, and never trying other remedies with similar effect, determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a fair trial; and take pleasure in stating that I experience relief after taking the first bottle; and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely relieved from both the cough and difficulty of breathing. I would state, also, that I would by no means be without it, as I am very corpulent and predisposed to asthma. Yours, respectfully,

WM. MOORE,
Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to all patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had gotten up a CHILL TONIC, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and accordingly, allow me, not only to thank you myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, in the most distressing and aggravating form, by the use of your Chill Tonic, but it has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems; and I now use it altogether in my practice—as do all the other physicians in my neighborhood—and would be glad to see the profession using and prescribing so valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

BENJ. J. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE, COUNTY, Arkansas.

EDWARD WILDER, Esq.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Family Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for twelve months past, and conscientiously believe them the best pill ever introduced to this country. I had suffered much from Habitual Costiveness, and was cured after using your pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn, and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN Z. JONES.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY.: SIR—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicines, with no effect, on my three little children, heard of your "Mother's Worm Syrup," and take pleasure in stating it relieved my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect,

MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY.: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhœa for eight years, and your Stomach Bitters cured her. She takes some of it two or three times a day. I would not be without it in the house for ten times the cost of it.

Yours, J. C. OATMAN,
Agent Erie R. R., New York.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER: DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years, and for which I returns you many thanks.

Very respectfully,

MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY.: SIR—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with scrofulous ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for three or four years. She has been under the professional care of some of skillful physicians in this and neighboring towns. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief, and effected a permanent cure.

Respect. W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

EXPOSITION, Fla., February 25, 1868.

Mr. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Six months ago I had given up all hopes of ever being well again. I was a mere skeleton, and did not expect to live over a few months. I all pronounced me in the last stage of consumption. I had taken that time to begin to use your extract of Wild Cherry, and I continued to do so for several months, growing better daily, and am now entirely well. Such, I have been so much relieved that I now look forward to a long and happy life, and bless you for the wonderful cure.

Yours, with great respect,

THOMAS G. BAKER,
Center Star, Ala.

Messrs. Edward Wilder & Co.: Dear Sirs—I have sold the last bottle of your Mr. Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic, and am having frequent calls for more, as it has not failed to give a prompt, rapid and certain cure in all cases of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Intermittent, etc. Please send me at once, per express, six dozen. Your prompt attention will oblige.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. CHAMBERLIN.

CLEVELAND, MISS., April 23, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Your Mother's Worm Syrup" is the best thing ever used in the country. Please send me at least 6 dozen more at once.

Yours truly, E. C. CATES,
By W. C. Wallace.

What the ablest and best medicine men of the country say: "So strongly are we convinced of the intrinsic value of your great medical remedies that we cannot too forcibly urge their use on all the diseases for which they are recommended; and we say to all sufferers from such diseases, use your Bitters as a Tonic, stimulant and Appetizer; your Sarsaparilla and Potash in all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and impurities of the Blood; your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Your Chill Tonic in all cases of Chill and Fever or Ague and Fever, and your Mother's Worm Syrup, should always be used with children with worms over all similar preparations, and your invaluable Family Pills in all cases of constipated and sluggish bowels, as in such cases we have never known them to fail.

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Also, all Dealers.

WILLIAM ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL. G. L. DENISON, A. S. M'NEAR.

ORGILL BRO'S & CO.,

Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Nos. 310 and 312 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - - - - - - - TENN

A complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.
We are direct importers of all our foreign goods.
We purchase our Domestic Goods from the manufacturers.
We are enabled to offer great advantages to the trade.

We are sole agents in Memphis for the Gullet Steel Brush Cotton Gins, also Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Sorghum Mills, Bradford's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills, And many other articles too numerous to mention Agricultural Implements in great variety. French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Belting, Wheat Threshers, etc

Terms Cash, or short city acceptance. jly11

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR FLOATER.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette county, is the regular nominee of the Convention of July 5th, for Floater, on the platform of Universal suffrage, Instead Taxation—Appropriations by Vote, and to appeal upon to militia in time of peace, on which questions we are authorized to submit his claims to the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties.

jy17

IN compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Carroll and Tipton.

jy2 H. CLAIBORNE.

WANTS.

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address

jy1 E. HARTLAND, Box 1,159, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.

jy1

LOST.

LOST—In Adams street, a small black and tan terrier puppy; answers to the name of Jip. Any one returning him to No. 113 Adams street will be suitably rewarded.

jy24

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE.

jy23 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR SALE—A superb harness and saddle Bay Mare.

jy23 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR SALE—A fine young saddle and harness horse. Has all the gaits, and is fast. Price, $30. Apply to-day at Maddox' stable, Exchange street, between Main and Front.

jy13

STRAYED—STOLEN.

STRAYED—From McGhee's station, on the 21st inst., a dark bay or brown horse, about 4 years old; near 15 hands high; body short; small white spot in his forehead; not shod. A reasonable reward will be paid for his recovery and delivery to me, at McGhee's station.

jy24 S. M. BRADFORD.

STRAYED—From the corner of Madison Extended and Dunlap streets, on the morning of the 9th, a small black-and-tan terrier bitch; heavy set and ears standing erect; had on silver collar, with the name of "Emma." D. J. Doyle, 220 Front street. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 254 Front street.

jy24

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AVENT RESIDENCE," on Fernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.

W. A. WHEATLEY,
jy20 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT—One story frame house, in good repair, on Lauderdale street, two lots south of Vance. Inquire of B. P. Anderson at 61 Madison street, for terms.

jy14

TWO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. B. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & T. R. R. office, 16 Madison street.

jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.

jy4

SATURDAY, : : : : : : JULY 24, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

DeWITT C. SENTER.

&

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

H. TOWNSEND,
SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,

H. R. SHERROD,
Of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

IN Thursday's AVALANCHE we mentioned, and commented upon, the disaffection in Madison county, growing out of the failure to nominate Hon. MILTON BROWN, in the Brownsville Convention. News of the disaffection had reached us from most trustworthy sources. In fact, the published statement of the Madison delegation, and the singular course of the Universal Suffrage papers in that county, which, so far as we know, have not even yet spoken a word in favor of the nominee, furnished indubitable evidence of a feeling which, if encouraged, would result disastrously. Taking advantage of this condition of affairs, ex-Senator MCCALL is out, as an "independent" candidate for re-election. He pretends to favor universal suffrage, and appeals to the prejudices of the people of Madison against Tipton county. It is well known that one Major SMITH is the Radical nominee, and will receive the vote of that now rapidly dissolving party. And it is obvious that MCCALL's election is simply impossible. Every vote cast for him by the friends of universal suffrage is a vote for Major SMITH and disfranchisement. Whoever, in our ranks, supports MCCALL, either openly or by refusing to work for the ticket nominated at Brownsville becomes, practically, the enemy of his disfranchised friends and neighbors. He votes to perpetuate the principles of the present odious franchise law. He votes for a continuance of the present *regime* of legislative profligacy, and to keep the disfranchised white men of the State under the feet of the STOKESES, CATES, THORNBURGS, HAMILTONS and the rest of the scoundrelly crew. Seeing this, feeling this, we appealed to our friends in Madison to sink personal considerations and arise as one man and give battle to the common enemy. That our appeal has not been fruitless the following dispatch, from one of the ablest and most prominent advocates of universal suffrage in old Madison, is abundant evidence :

JACKSON, July 22.—M. C. GALLAWAY: Don,t be uneasy about Madison county. We will give the nominee of the Brownsville Convention two thousand majority.

We rejoice at this. It is from a true man, who knows his people, and it has the true ring. It is the response one would naturally expect from the patriotic people of that community of noble men. It is the answer that should long ago have greeted the proscriptive wirework, MCCALL, who is so insidiously sowing among them the seeds of deadly Radical poison—not for his own elevation to office at present, but in furtherance of the disfranchising schemes of his fellow trickster. We hope that whatever disaffection may have existed will not again seek to rear its ugly head. The friends of Universal Suffrage are standing shoulder to shoulder from the blue-capped Cumberland ranges to the Mississippi. Everywhere Democrats are forgetting they are Democrats; Whigs that they are Whigs; Radicals that they are Radicals. Side by side, forming one continuous chain from Carter to Shelby, blazoning on their banners but one motto: "Universal Suffrage," and animated with but one resolution: The rescue of Tennessee from the meshes of Corruption, and the disenthrallment of her sons; the good men of all parties are pressing forward to victory. Old differences are for the time ignored. The great, noble work to be performed has hidden them from view. The momentous issue so soon to be solved has caused all other issues to be forgotten. Here, in Middle, and in East Tennessee, the people are striking hands to redeem the State and remove the shackles from the manacled. Conservatives are working hand in hand with Radicals. Surely, this spectacle should serve to blend together more indissolubly those who have ever been members of our own household of faith. Let us have no more of dissentions. If they must be at all indulged, let it be when the public good cannot be endangered by them. The present is no time for thrusting them forward. Tennessee is one vast battlefield. A great victory is to be won. Think of nothing else for two weeks but how to win it.

THE prevailing opinion is that petitioners in bankruptcy subsequent to January 1, 1869, are under the imperative necessity of paying fifty per centum of all their debts, as a condition precedent to obtaining a discharge. This is by no means true, as the last amendment to the Bankrupt act clearly proves. It is as follows:

In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the first day of January, 1869, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims *proved* against his estate, on which he shall be liable as the *principal* debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors to whom he shall have become liable as *principal* debtor, and who shall have *proved* their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

It will be observed from these provisions that there is comparatively little difficulty in the way of the honest bankrupt. If he is really insolvent, and makes a faithful surrender of his assets, he will have little trouble in obtaining the assent of a majority of his creditors, especially as he requires the assent of a majority of those only who have proved up and filed their debts—debts, too, of the bankrupt's own contracting. He does not need the assent of his creditors to whom he is indebted as surety. This is an important feature, not embraced in the original act, and merits the attention of those who are overwhelmed by indebtedness incurred as security for others. Hundreds are oppressed with "security debts," relieved of which they could easily manage their others; and their own creditors knowing this, will not hesitate to give their assent to the discharge. The creditor will not fail to see that his only hope of securing himself is through the release of the bankrupt from the "security debts." But even where the bankrupt's debts are all of his own contracting, an honest surrender of the assets, whether they be much or little, will secure the assent of his creditors to his discharge.

YESTERDAY'S *Appeal* mentioned the accession of two new partners—Colonel F. A. TYLER, and Mr. P. A. BRAWNER. The former will be editor-in-chief and the latter business manager. Mr. KEATING will retain the position of managing editor, and Captain ENGLISH of commercial and river editor. The firm will be KEATING, ENGLISH & Co. Colonel TYLER is well known as the former editor of the *Ledger*. He is a gentleman of culture, and a graceful, elegant and forcible writer. We are glad to record his return to journalism. Mr. BRAWNER is, comparatively, a stranger to Memphis, but his reputation is that of a good business man and most estimable gentleman. The *Appeal* proprietors have our hearty wishes that success exceeding even their most sanguine expectations will prove the reward of their labors.

THE Chattanooga *Gazette* says: "The Memphis AVALANCHE has exhibited more fairness in this campaign than any other Democratic paper in the State. Its report of the speeches of STOKES and SENTER at Memphis does it great credit," etc. Our STOKES contemporary will please accept our thanks for the compliment. We can assure it that proper investigation will reveal that the AVALANCHE reports of all kinds deserve the same praise. Its reports are full and accurate, and as a consequence all classes naturally seek its columns for information not to be obtained elsewhere.

Ex-President Johnson will speak in Jackson, Tenn., to-day.

During a storm last week the dog-house of Andy Way, of Peru, Indiana, blew down, and thirteen dogs were killed.

Mrs. Clem predicts that revelations will soon be made that will clear her from the charge of murder and secure her release.

In some localities near Toledo, mechanics and all who can swing a scythe or bind a sheaf have gone into the fields to assist in saving the crops.

Last week the cattle in the country around Dalton, Georgia, were attacked with murrain. They are dying by the scores in the fields and woods.

The railways of France, which run at low rates, under restricted tariffs, have for the last six years averaged dividends of eleven per cent.

On laying the corner-stone of a newspaper establishment at Indianapolis, the other day, the autographs of the editors were placed under it.

Mr. Martin Hanley, the agent of Marietta Ravel, is at present in New York arranging for the next season's engagements.

A German at St. Paul, Minnesota, has a clock which keeps time and tune, also a hen which will play sixteen tunes.

A Mrs. Moon was out berrying at Allegan, Michigan, last week, when a dead limb fell from a tree and struck her head. She afterward died from the effects.

A small garter snake with two heads, each exactly alike, and standing out the same distance from the neck, was killed near Nashville on Monday evening.

A young lady was married at Hoodsville, West Virginia, a few days ago, whose age was fourteen, and whose weight was one hundred and eighty pounds.

Mr. Eli Edgerly, of Durham, New Hampshire, has, during the last ten years, killed on one tree in Durham twenty-five eagles. Two have been killed this season.

Mrs. Melissa Morton is on trial at New Albany, Indiana, for shooting and killing S. S. Moore, in that city, last December. The defense is that the shooting was in defense of her honor and virtue.

A young man named Morehead, near Parkersburg, was leading a horse, during a thunder-storm on Saturday last, when the horse was struck dead by lightning, and he fell insensible, but was restored.

At Erie, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, Mary Hanlon lighted a fire with a coal-oil stove, and then set the can on the stove. An explosion followed, and she was burned so that she died a few hours afterward.

Last Monday week, as a sand train was descending a grade, near Devil's Gate, Utah, the steam-chest of the locomotive blew off, and one of the men on the engine near it was blown sixty feet, and only stunned.

A colored Brigham Young, named Martin, married his ninth wife last week, at Nashville, and borrowed fifty dollars of the eighth on the day before he wedded the last, and had her dress him for the ceremony. But, suspecting something, she had him arrested afterward.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE YERGER CASE.

Yerger's Freaks and Follies—Reminiscences of his Youth, his Crimes, and Possible Insanity—The Military Commission—Letter from an Old Friend of the Family.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

VICKSBURG, July 15, 1869.

Ohio and Mississippi are alike interested in the Yerger case, now being tried before the Military Commission at the Jackson Barracks. Will you allow a Mississippian, who knows something of the facts of the case, and a good deal of the Yerger family and the antecedents of Edward M. Yerger, to tell you a few things that will go to show—

First—That the homicide had not the slightest political or sectional significance.

Secondly—That it is not a crime to be punished; and

Lastly—That it is a calamity that ought to have been prevented.

* * * * *

Colonel Yerger's family, in wealth and position, was among the first. How, I know not, whether the war, or his newspaper enterprises, or both combined, but certain it is that this branch of the Yerger family is now poor. Yerger has, till this trouble, lived in his fine home, but I verily believe that his refusal to pay his taxes arose from sheer inability. I think it may have been said with truth that, before this unfortunate occurrence, Colonel Yerger's family was the poorest and proudest in Jackson. Of course, I mean relatively. A man who needs fifteen thousand dollars a year to keep up his establishment, and who could only, with the most stingy economy, do it on ten thousand, but who has to do it in some way or other on five thousand or less, is poor indeed. This was Yerger's condition.

Now recall the circumstances attending the seizure of the piano. A respectable and leading family, with their just pride and associations, owing some three or four hundred dollars delinquent taxes, but believing in a counter claim of at least double the amount, for damages done their property by an overflow, for which the city was supposed to be responsible. To satisfy the city's claim a levy is ordered. The Sheriff and officers of the law, armed with the Mayor's authority, with an express cart and a sufficient number of aids hired for the occasion, force an entrance to the house. The household is frightened, the piano, a cherished instrument, owned by the wife before her marriage, is sized, and for the first time in the history of Jackson a respectable family is seemingly insulted, outraged and disgraced. Colonel Yerger was in Memphis at the time. To a man of ordinary type such a proceeding would have been a deep, bitter, galling humiliation; to a man of Yerger's temperament it was not merely maddening—it made him mad, —and the result is what we now deplore.

I have inquired of many persons why Colonel Crane, a man uniformly well spoken of, could have acted in this unfeeling way, when Yerger had a *bona fide* claim against the city for at least twice the amount of these taxes. I am told that Colonel Crane was urged to do it, some say by those high in authority here; that he was twitted with cowardice; that he feared to do his duty, etc. My own opinion is that some base souls here, envious and craven-hearted, sought the humiliation of this family, and rested not till it was accomplished through official interference, but in such a way as to save their own skins. The trouble was provoked; a worthy man and good officer has lost his life. Why I think it a calamity, and no crime punishable by law, I can tell in a few sentences.

During a recent visit I made to Jackson, I spent one day at the Barracks, where the Military Commission is being held, and listened to the testimony of one of the medical experts, a physician of ability and good standing, and who had for many years known Col. Yerger and his kindred. The physician detailed some of the hallucinations he had himself witnessed, and gave his opinion of others that had been deposed to by others. He expressed his conviction that there was but one rational explanation; that it was a case of moral mania, a derangement of the moral faculties, but where the intellectual faculties were in a great measure undisturbed.

I confess that the testimony of this physician let considerable light into my own mind. I had again and again heard of Yerger's eccentricities, but I had not heard of many of the absolutely crazy acts detailed in the testimony, and which, occuring for the most part in his own house, had been kept from the public. I had known of many of his unparalleled conceits, and, as I supposed, superabounding vanity. I used to laugh when my friend, the editor of the Memphis ——, would repeat to me dispatches he occasionally received from this genius. The usual strain ran thus: "Colonel E. M. Yerger, the undoubted leader of the Mississippi press, has announced his intention," etc. "Colonel E. M. Yerger, of Jackson, whose position as head of his party, and whose unquestioned ability," etc. Poor Yerger!

At the time the Democratic Convention was held in New York, I heard of some of the unaccountable conceits of Ed. Yerger, conceits now solved, but that came very near breeding grave disturbances at the time. General Freeman, and other delegates from this State, felt some astonishment and no little annoyance that so little attention was paid, and so few cards left for the Mississippi delegation. The usual attentions and courtesies were almost entirely wanting. It was soon accounted for. Ed. Yerger, with his damnable effrontery, (this was the explanation given to me,) had ordered the clerk of the hotel to send all the cards for the Mississippi delegation to his room, and it was done. He was the Mississippi delegation, the honors should therefore be his!

During that memorable convention a little event transpired, which for certain reasons, I recall with peculiar interest. Mrs. Senator Sprague invited Colonel Yerger to one of her receptions. Whether others of the Mississippi delegation were invited or not, I am not now positive, but our hero alone went. Mrs. Sprague was, as she always is, enchanting; "she fanned herself with the grace of an houri;" so Ed. Yerger said, "but I captivated, I perfectly vanquished her."

It is convincing evidence to my mind that Yerger is morally and legally irresponsible for the terrible deed he has committed; that he has, as I am credibly informed, no realizing sense of the heinousness of his offense. His manner in the court-room interested me. He pretended to be reading a newspaper most of the time, but when some point in the testimony would arrest his attention, he would lift his eyes over his glasses, as they were perched upon his nose, direct them toward the witness with a sort of half inquiry, half pitying contempt, as much as to say, "what will the idiot say next?" You could not say he was in the least interested in the testimony, at the same time he seemed not unconscious that it was testimony that might save his life.

I reached the court room before the opening of the Commission, and just as Yerger, his five or six guards with fixed bayonets, and the officer of the guard, came marching into the room, Yerger was handcuffed and manacled, but the chain was long enough to permit a tolerable stride. Yerger came on, bolt upright, clanking his chain perfectly unabashed, neither broken nor bent. I caught his eye, at least I have no doubt of it, but he deigned no recognition. His handcuffs were removed as soon as he came into court. No sane man, unless hardened in crime, which Yerger is not, could bear up under this ordeal as this man does.

Colonel Yerger is fortunate in his counsel. The most striking circumstance in the court room, next to seeing a civilian and an old friend tried by United States officers in bullion epaulettes, was the array of counsel. Mississippi might be searched in vain to match William Yerger, Harris, Sinnall, Anderson, and Marshall as lawyers. They are the pride and flower of the State. And how admirably, how patiently, how thoroughly they are managing the case! All that ability and means can do is being done for Yerger, and, let me say, in the interests of law and justice.

The Commission are apparently officers of intelligence. Whatever their prejudices may be, they look like men quite able to decide, even in an unusual case like this, with justice and judgment. The President of the Commission, General Swift, a medical officer, I judge, by his green scarf, and probably selected for this reason—is a man of imposing appearance, and judging by a few words I heard from him in calling the Commission to order, is a person of culture and ability.

The two Judge Advocates who represent the Government in the prosecution, showed no lack of zeal in endeavoring to account for all of poor Yerger's crazy tricks on the ground of intoxication and *delerium tremens*. Those who know Yerger would never attempt the solution of the problem in this way. It is not your hard drinker who, for instance, delivers a speech in New Orleans, and is so overpraised with his exploits that nothing short of presenting himself with a carriage, on behalf of his admirers, will satisfy him.

But enough. Poor Yerger should never have been allowed to commit this deed. His friends are to blame that he should have been allowed to be habitually armed. Justice will not permit him to be hanged, but, for the rest of his life, he should be confined.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

Revenue Matters and "Interviewing."—Very Latest from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—One hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the new ten and fifteen-cent currency have been issued.

E. M. Stanton had a long interview with Boutwell to-day.

The Revenue Commissioner decides that no tax will be levied upon the sales of loans of building associations.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day decided to permit the substitution of ten-forty's for eight-twenty's, or the exchange of any gold-bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes, on the basis hitherto adopted. The ten-forties to be received at eighty-five per cent. of their par value, and all other six per cent. gold-bearing bonds at ninety per cent. The six per cent. currency bonds, issued by the United States to the Pacific railroad, will not be received as security for the circulation of National banks. And in the exchange of the gold-bearing bonds is subject hereafter to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous.

Advices received here from leaders in the Cuban army, to the 15th instant, state that on the 13th and 14th the troops of General Lusada, stationed between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, were attacked by General Selma and in both instances were repulsed on the first day with a loss of fifty killed and wounded, and on the second day with over one hundred.

The Cubans retain their position of the seige before Puerto Principe. The troops of General Figuero of General Jordans command, occupying a position some forty miles from Santiago de Cuba, were attacked on the twelfth by a Spanish force of over 1200, said to have been commanded by General Valmesada in person, and after an hours fighting, the Spanish were compelled to give up the attack, but the next day, having been reinforced, they renewed the attack with great vigor.

Several assaults were made on the Cuban position, but in each the Spaniards were compelled to precipitate a retreat. General Jordan participated in the second days fight. The loss of the Cubans is set down at sixty-two killed and wounded. Among the killed are two officers. The Spanish loss is reported to have been over three hundred. They made good their retreat to St. Iago. The Cubans are in good spirits, and are affected but little by the cholera and vomits so prevalent among the Spanish troops.

NEW YORK.

Central and South American Affairs—More Direct Trade—The Cuban Filibusters.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Arizonia, from Aspinwall, brings only $5000 in treasure. Passengers from California, Sonora, Holquin and Valparaiso were arrested at Panama on the 9th, charged with a conspiracy against the Government in the interest of Mosquera.

A letter from Valparaiso dated June 17, states that an attempt had been made by the Paraguayans to assassinate Count Breat, but the assassins were captured, and that another attempt made by the Paraguayans to board the Brazilian iron-clads resulted in all being killed. Lopez still has half a dozen steamers above Zacums. The allies were about to pass the river and force Lopes into Bolivia.

Lima dates to June 27, state that everything is tranquil in Peru and business is reviving. The custom houses at Arica and Ariquippa, which were destroyed by the great earthquake, are to be rebuilt.

All the prisoners confined in Fort Layiayette, charged with being concerned in the Cuban expedition, have been released. No particulars are given, but it is supposed that they were released on their own recognizance.

John Howard, sentenced for being concerned in a robbery at the den of Reddy, the blacksmith, some time since, has been pardoned by the Governor.

Mr. Webster, of Chicago, the Western agent of the National Steamship Company, leaves on Saturday for England, for the purpose of cultivating the through shipment from Chicago and the western States to Europe. His theory is, that inasmuch as the West is the producer, and through rates of freight to Europe can be made in the West daily, the same as New York, that Chicago and the West is the point where orders from Europe should be sent. He will visit the large cities and explain his views to the several Chambers of Commerce.

BUFFALO.

Proposed Industrial Exhibition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—An International Industrial Exhibition under the management of the Mechanics Institute, will be opened in this city on the sixth of October next, and continue during the month. A spacious fire proof skating rink, and adjacent grounds, covering 50,000 square feet have been secured for the purpose. The various railroads, steamboats and express companies have agreed to return free of charge all goods on exhibition.

DETROIT.

Death of Ex-Governor Crapo.

DETROIT, MICH., July 23.—Ex-Governor Crapo died at his residence here this morning.

ST. LOUIS.

Execution of a Murderer—Horrible Scraping up the Scaffold—Heavy Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Wm. Edwards, colored, convicted for killing Lewis Wilson, also colored, at a negro ball last winter, was executed in the jail-yard about two o'clock this afternoon. When the trap was sprung and the man dropped, it was discovered that the rope was a little too long, allowing the victim's toes to touch the ground, and an awful scene occurred. For a moment the body remained perfectly still, after which violent contortions commenced, during which the man's legs and arms were swung and thrown in every direction. The rope was immediately shortened by drawing it up, but the writhings of the poor wretch continued for some time, and it was not until he had struggled fearfully for thirteen minutes that he was pronounced dead. On cutting the body down, after hanging twenty-five minutes, it was discovered that his neck was broken. The execution was witnessed by a large crowd.

While a man was in the jewelry store of H. P. Rubel, No. 10 Fourth street, this afternoon, purchasing a cheap clock in the rear of the store, a woman entered and went behind the counter and abstracted between $7000 and $8000 worth of diamonds and escaped. The detectives were immediately put to work, but up to the present time no clue has been found.

FOREIGN.

Exile of Officers from Spain—The Late Colliery Explosion—Ministerial Courtesies—The Commons Concur in the Irish Bill—A Rising in Bombay.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 23.—The Generals and other army officers recently arrested for fermenting insurrection, have been exiled to the Canary Isles, and the conspiracy frustrated. The object was the assassination of Soula, the newly appointed Minister of Justice.

Dan. Sickles, the American Minister, has arrived.

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The loss of life at the St. Helena colliery explosion yesterday, is greater than at first reported. Fifty-three dead bodies have been taken from the pit.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—Henry Sanford, the retiring American Minister, yesterday had an audience of leave, and Mr. Jones, the new Minister, presented his credentials.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 23.—Dechasselope Laubot, on his installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Empire.

LONDON, July 23.—A telegram from Bombay, dated July the 20th, has the following: "It is reported that King Hesas has risen against the Russian authorities. All Laotheman is disturbed." One of the provisions of the telegraph bill now before Parliament binds the Postoffice Department to collect and distribute messages by the submarine cable.

The House of Commons to-day concurred in the amendment of the House of Lords to the Irish Church disestablishment, and the result was received with great cheering.

LISBON, July 23.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here yesterday, bringing dates from Buenos Ayres to the 20th, and from Montevido to the 21st. The news is quite important. The rebellion in different parts of Uruguay continued, though Montevido and the country immediately adjacent were tranquil.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announced that Lopez was surrounded in the Cordelleras, and as the Paraguayan rear guard checked two thousand Brazilians who were in pursuit, another crossed the upper Perona without being molested.

SELMA, ALA.

Report Concerning the Caterpillar.

SELMA, ALA., July 23.—The *Times* of this morning contains the following, which confirms the report concerning the caterpillar: "We learn from Hardee & Robinson, cotton factors, in this city, who have taken great pains to investigate the subject, that the caterpiller, has made its appearance in the cotton in the Bland Land and Canebrake regions, in the Western part of the country. The sales of wool in this city this week have been immense, reaching nearly $2,000,000, of which amount over $500,000 was sold by one house."

HAVANA.

Stringent Decree—Schooner Grapeshot, Etc.

HAVANA, July 23.—Captain-General Derodas has issued a stringent decree, with the objects of avoiding frauds and simplifying the collection of custom dues.

The cargo of the schooner Grapeshot has been confiscated at Jamaica, by the British authorities, because of her violation of the neutrality laws.

The owners of the plantations within the jurisdiction of Cienfugios are arming companies to defend themselves.

The rebel guerrillas have cut the railroad near Santa Espirita.

BOSTON.

The Cable to be Celebrated at the "Hub."

BOSTON, July 23.—At a meeting of the Council last night, on the recommendation of the Mayor, an order was adopted providing for the proper celebration on the part of the city of the successful laying of the French cable, and a committee was appointed to arrange the details. The two British steamers with the cable were signaled from Highland Light, Cape Cod, this morning at sunrise. They are bound into the bay for Duxbury, where the spliced end of the cable will be landed. They will reach their destination to-day.

CHICAGO.

The First Sleeping Car through from the Pacific.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Pullman palace car Wabaalch, which left San Francisco on Monday evening, loaded with passengers, arrived here last evening via Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and left for New York via Michigan Central, Great Western and New York Central Railroads. This is the first car from the Pacific carrying passengers through without change.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Arrival of the Cable at Duxbury.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., July 23.—The French cable expedition arrived off Duxbury at noon to-day. The shore end will be laid to-morrow.

NASHVILLE.

The Receivership Injunction to Stand until Election.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Some weeks ago Chancellor Smith enjoined the city authorities from exercising the functions of their offices, and appointed a Receiver to take charge of the city government. The authorities applied to Chancellor East to dissolve the injunction. East delivered his decree to-day, and sustains the decree of Chancellor Smith, and until the election in September next Nashville will therefore be in the hands of Receiver Bass.

ERIE, PA.

State Politics—Fatal Occurrence.

ERIE, PA., July 23.—Hon. Wm. H. Galbreath, of this city, has declined the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Ellis C. Scott, an Ohioan, seventy-two years of age, died here this morning from the effects of a fall down a flight of stairs.

RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Arrived—City of Alton and Shark and Barges.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—The river is rising with nine feet in the canal.

Arrived—Virginia.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Arrived—Bee. Departed—Belle Memphis. Weather clear and warmer.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The river is stationary with two feet in channel. Departed—Silver Spray.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton lower. Sales 275 bales; uplands, 33¾@34c. Flour, $5 35@5 95, closing 5c lower. Wheat, $1 54@1 55. Whisky, $1 05¼. Corn, 88c@$1 05. Cuba sugar, 11½@12½c. DRY GOODS—Trade is still inert but nevertheless opening with a prospect which will bring renewed activity ere long, while in the meantime prices are well maintained. New styles of prints are opening at 13½c for very fine Merrimacs; Dennell's and Sprague's, 13c; for American, Richmond's and for Allen's, 12½c; Orientals and Lancasters, at 20c. All standard makes of plain and colored cottons are steady. Heavy woolens are in improved request, but are still selling at rather low rates.

Money—The market is easy and steady at 6@7 for call loans. The banks are well supplied with currency. Sterling dull, 9@10½. Gold opens firmer but closed heavy; opening at 135¼, advancing to 135¾ and closing at 135¼. The shipments to-morrow will be about $1,000,000. Governments firmer, there being a decline in the receipts from the country. State bonds active; North Carolinas advanced over 4 per cent. New Tennessees, 56½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton—Receipts to-day, 121 bales; for the week 886 bales. Exports—coastwise, 3,558 bales. Stock, 6,300 bales. Sales to-day, 100 bales; for the week, 1,458 bales. The market is steady; middlings, 32½c. Gold, 135½. Sterling 49½; N. Y. sight, ¼ premium. Flour firmer; super, $5 00; XX, 6 50; XXX, $6 75. Corn, $1 25. Oats, 78c. Bran, $1 05@1 07. Hay—prime $28. Pork, $34 75. Bacon, 16½, 18½ and 19½c. Lard, tierces, 19½c; keg, 21½@22c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses—prime fermenting, 63c. Whisky, $1 12@15. Coffee—fair, 15@15½c; prime, 16½@17c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour, $6 00@6 25. Corn, 75@80c. Oats, 73@76c. Pork, $33@33 25. Bulk meats 13½@16c. Bacon, 14½c, 18½@18½c. Hams, 22@23c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky, $1. Wheat, $1 15@1 40. Rye, $1 95. Butter, 24@28. Eggs, 13@14c. Sugar, 13@15½c. Coffee, 21@26c. Cheese, 12@15½c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Flour, $5 25@$5 75. Wheat, $1 25. Corn, 95c@1 08. Oats, 68@75c. Rye—$1 25@1 26. Sugar, 12½@14½c. Molasses, 70@80c. Pork, $33 50@34 75. Bulk clearsides, 17c. Bacon shoulders, 14½c; sides, 18½@18¾c. Lard, 18½c. Whisky, $1 04@1 05.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour, $5 75@7 00. Wheat, $1 35. Corn, 98c. Oats, 63c. Rye, $1 05@1 12. Highwines, $1. Sugar, 13½@14½c. Pork, $33. Lard, 18½@18½c. Bulk shoulders, 13c. Barley, $1 35@1 40. Hams, 17½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Flour, $4 25. Pork, $33. Bacon shoulders 15c; sides, 18½@19c. Hams, 21½@22c. Lard, 19½c. Highwines, $1. Sales 105 hhds tobacco at $4 55@7 00. Prime sugar, 14½c. Molasses, 75c. Corn, 85c. Oats, 70c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23.—Consols, 93¼@93¾; 5-20's, 83; and at Frankfort, 83¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton steady; uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 13d. Sales 12,000 bales. California's white wheat, 10s 6d; red Western, No. 2, 9s 2d. Western flour, 23s 6d. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 30s; old, 29s. New oats, 3s 6d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, July 23.—Cotton steady; *Tres Ordinaire*, 150f.

Vicksburg still exhibits severe marks of the siege of 1863. The numerous caves in the sides of the hills where the inhabitants took refuge, are still open. Recently one of these caves was opened, and found to contain the bones of a family supposed to have been suffocated by the closing of the entrance. The rifle pits and earth forts all remain on the hill tops, but the have all been removed.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BOLTON—The friends and acquaintances of Wade H. Bolton and family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of F. M. Cash, No. 90 Court street, this, Saturday, morning, at 10 o'clock. Service by Rev. D. C. Burns. Carriages in attendance at Holst's and residence.

New Advertisements.

NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

at 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

jy24 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

L. A. PEEBLES,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
jy22 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

J. G. BLALDWIN,

Of Macon, in the county of Fayette and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
jy22 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

H. C. YOUNG,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
jy22 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

J. M. SAREFOOT,

Of ——, in the county of McNairy and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, ... JULY 24, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Monrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. "
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

Having been fully empowered to register the voters of Shelby county, I will open office for that purpose at
Cuba, Saturday, July 24.
Raleigh, Wednesday, July 28th.
For one day only at each place.
From the latter date I shall remain in my office at Memphis.

All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, Logue, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.

JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

SALOON ROBBERY.—A daring burglary was perpetrated at the saloon of Mr. Lou Mabb, on Main street, near the corner of South Court street, at an early hour yesterday morning. The thieves obtained access to the premises by forcing in the door in the rear, and once inside they thoroughly ransacked the saloon. The money drawer was forced open with the ice pick and about $80 in bills stolen. Champagne bottles were opened and the contents quaffed, while the thieves paid particular attention to the whisky, brandy and cigars, leaving not a single weed behind. Besides stealing everything portable on which they could lay their hands, the burglars did a good deal of wanton damage to the premises previous to taking their departure. The police were notified, and in the afternoon Detective McCune succeeded in recovering a portion of the stolen money, some of the cigars, and there is every probability that the thieves will soon be in custody.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named William Danford was arrested yesterday for passing a five dollar bill on a woman in the Poplar street market. He purchased a couple of dozen of eggs, put down the bill, got his change and quickly disappeared. The woman soon discovered that the note was "bogus," and went in search of Danford, whom she found in another part of the market. He was given into custody and taken before Justice Millard, who remanded him to United States Commissioner Morrison for examination. Danford, who claims to be a detective of some sort, was liberated on his own recognizance till Monday.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!" This is absolutely true in using Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powders, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into the manufacture that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutricious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally. 3t

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

A MOBILE THIEF CAPTURED.—A negro named George Johnson was observed on the streets yesterday by Detective McCune endeavoring to sell a quantity of silver plate, bracelets and jewelry. As the prices asked for the articles was very cheap, McCune took him into custody, and it was then ascertained that the goods were the produce of a late robbery in Mobile. Johnson was detained in custody to await a requisition from the Governor of Alabama.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

A WATCH THIEF.—A negro named Wesley McGhee was captured yesterday by the police, on the charge of having in his possession a large silver watch, stolen a few days ago from C. P. Clifton. He alleged that he received the watch from another colored man, but he was locked until the Recorder can have an opportunity of investigating the matter this morning.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Hartley & Gurley, wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, provisions and country produce, No. 180 DeSoto street. This enterprising firm keeps always on hand an excellent and fresh stock of groceries and provisions of all kinds, and are always prepared to make advancements on consignments.

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

ALL A MISTAKE.—Mr. Baxter has not the best wood ever shipped to this market, nor the most of it. We claim to have the best at our wood yard at the head of Main street. Measure guaranteed and a few sticks thrown in. Give us a trial. HERRIN & SON,
Office on McKinney's lot.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

THE BOLTON-DICKENS VENDETTA.

Fatal Result of the Late Shooting—Death of Wade Bolton.

Something about his Life—His Will and its Provisions.

Mr. Wade Bolton, who was shot by Colonel Thomas Dickens, on Main street, opposite Court Square, a few days ago, died at the residence of Mr. Frank Cash, on Court street, about seven o'clock yesterday morning, after suffering the greatest agony. It was at first supposed that the wound would not terminate fatally, but Mr. Bolton refused to allow it to be probed, and, although he continued sensible to near the time of his death, his attendant physicians stated that they had no hopes of his recovery. The enmity which has so long existed between the Dickens and Bolton families has been referred to so often that it need not be recapitulated at the present time. Suffice it to say that the deceased was one of the chiefs in the feud in which over a dozen persons have been sent to untimely graves within the past dozen years. The feud was of the most deadly character, and when Colonel Dickins fired the shot which had so fatal a termination, he alleges that he feared Mr. Bolton was about to kill him, as he understood that he had made threats to that effect. Coroner Samelson held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, and the jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound inflicted by Thomas Dickens. On the morning of the shooting Colonel Dickens was arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, and it is stated that he will be re-arrested by Sheriff Curry.

The deceased was a native of Washington county, North Carolina, and was born on the 5th day of November, 1812, so that at the time of his death he was in his fifty-seventh year. He came to this section of the country while yet a boy. He entered into business in early life with Mr. J. H. Winchester, and afterwards formed one of the firm of Bolton, Dickens & Co., who were, previous to the war, extensive negro traders in the South. The firm amassed a vast deal of money, and the division of the profits led to the feud above referred to, and which has led to the death of so many persons. Mr. Bolton leaves a widow, but no children, to mourn his death. It is conjectured that his estate, of which Mr. E. M. Apperson has been appointed sole executor, will amount to about $250,000. It is understood that he has left his widow $20,000 and three hundred acres of land, and has bequeathed $10,000 to the widow of General Stonewall Jackson. It is also stated that he has donated over $10,000 to build an Orphan Asylum and endow it, at Big Creek, the institution to be called the Bolton Asylum. He has, it is said, also given ten acres of land to his former slaves, who remained with him after the war and behaved properly. The funeral will take place at ten o'clock this morning.

TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Basket Picnic—A Fine Time—Eloquent Address.

The Grand Basket Picnic of the Sons of Temperance came off at James' Park Thursday. It proved one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. In the morning, Young Men's Division No. 60, headed by a band of music, paraded through the principal streets, presenting a fine appearance. When the procession arrived at the grounds it met many friends of the Order, who had assembled there to receive it. At about one o'clock a sumptuous dinner was served to all present, after which the dancing began, at three p.m. The Rev. E. H. Osborne addressed the assembled throng upon the subject of intemperance. He made some happy hits, and was listened to with marked attention. After the address the dancing continued until about eight p.m., when George Washington, Esq., of this city, was introduced from the rostrum, and delivered the annual oration to the Order and its friends. Mr. W.'s effort was most creditable in every way. His eulogy to the Order was well addressed and enthusiastically received. His appeals to the ladies were filled with beauty and with eloquence. In addressing himself to the matrons of the South, he dwelt particularly upon their duty toward the rising generation, saying:

"Tell them that bounteous Nature, leaving nothing undone, hath provided for all her children a liquid "pure and chaste as the beautiful snow"—that is free to all, and that falls upon the earth like a gentle benediction; that again springs, in newness of life, from its emerald bosom "fresh as Diana's visage" and holy as God's baptism upon the everlasting hills; the same that causes the glory of the corn-field, of your extensive landscape—aye, of even the little blade of grass to gladden and rejoice in a hightened verdure; being the same liquid which that glorious Son of Temperance, Paul Denton, drank, and which inspired him with the grandest eulogy which the annals of eloquence can supply; the same which quenched the love of Jesus' first; the same which gushed forth from the dry rock at the touch of Moses' rod, which for forty years followed the children of Israel like a thing of life in all their weary wanderings—a stream of pure, limpid water, clear as crystal. Tell them these things, and, above all, enjoin them to—

"Look not upon the wine when it
Is read within the cup!
Stay not for pleasure where she fills
Her tempting beaker up!

Take not its madness to thy lip—
Let not its curse be thine.
'Tis red and rich, but grief and woe
Are in those rosy depths below."

"SNORTING MARIA."

A Former Memphis Actress Creates a Sensation in Atlanta—Sketch of the Career of one who might have been a "Star."

A smart piece of feminity, who rejoices in the professional *soubriquet* of Senorita Maria, distinguished herself in the Varieties Theater, in Atlanta, the other night, by stabbing a gentleman named Gaines Chisholm in the throat with a stiletto. The "gay and festive" Maria is well known to the habitues of the Varieties in this city, where she played a pretty lengthy engagement last season. She is a very versatile performer, an accomplished and graceful *danseuse*, a charming vocalist and a capital eccentric actress. There is quite a spice of *diablerie* in her composition, and she was in the habit of "making things lively" around the Varieties when her spirits were at fever heat. On one occasion she drew her stelleto which she always carried about her person, in the "wine room," and caused a general stampede among the performers, all of whom were disinclined to blood-letting. Maria first saw the light of day in the South of France, her parents being natives of the kingdom of Spain. At a very early age she accompanied her parents to California, and being naturally of a very lively disposition, she ran away from home one fine morning and joined a traveling Variety troupe who were about to make a tour through the mines. She soon became a great favorite with the rough uncultivated miners, from her sprightly, lively manners, and while the troupe playing an engagement in Marysville, "Snorting Maria," as her uncouth admirers characteristically named her, was the "star" of the period. Through proper management Maria might have been made a "star" of the first magnitude, and even rivalled the charming, talented little Lotta herself. She, however, preferred the free and easy devil-may-care life of a variety performer and the society of "sports," one of whom she sent to the verge of the grave a few nights ago, as above mentioned. *Verbum sat*, however, expected that Chisholm will recover, and that the black-eyed Marie, who is now in "durance vile," will soon be at liberty again.

THE LATE MURDER ON THE LEVEE.

Speedy Justice—Trial of the Murderers Yesterday in the Criminal Court.

Two of them found guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

On Saturday evening a brutal murder was perpetrated on the levee by a number of young negro mackerels, the particulars of which duly appeared in the AVALANCHE on Sunday morning. Early on the day in question, while a colored man named John Holt, who was employed on one of the boats as a deck hand, was walking along the levee, he was accosted by three mackerels, named Peter Staples, Andrew Johnson and Scott Jordon, who wanted to know whether he would "treat" them. He replied in the negative, and while about to pass on his way Johnson picked up a stone, threw it at Holt and struck Holt on the back of the head. Holt turned to seize the lad, who ran off, but he succeeded in capturing Staples, who pulled out a knife and stabbed Holt in the neck, severing the jugular vein. Holt staggered away a short distance, while the blood flowed copiously from the wound; and Johnson, picking up another stone, again struck him over the head with it and felled him to the ground, where he died in a short time. The police were promptly at the spot, and Staples, Johnson and Jordan were arrested. Yesterday they were arraigned for trial in the Criminal Court before Judge Hudson and a jury, when all pleaded "Not Guilty." Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. No witnesses were called for the defense. Attorney General Harrigan opened the argument in behalf of the State, and was followed by Mr. John R. Robertson for the prisoners, who urged that as the deceased had chased the prisoners they could not be found guilty of murder in the first degree, as had been charged in the indictment.

Judge Hudson summed up in an elaborate manner, and after the jury had been absent from court about twenty minutes, they returned and handed in a verdict acquitting Jordan and finding Staples and Johnson guilty of murder in the second degree. They were each sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—In this court yesterday the case of the State vs. Arthur Cartwright, indicted for murder, was called up for trial, but was continued upon application of defendant, supported by affidavit, until the next term.

In the case of the State vs. Andrew Johnson, Peter Staples and Scott Jordan, indicted for the murder of Jack Holt, on Monday, the 19th of this month, was then brought up for trial. The prisoners having employed no counsel, court assigned J. R. Robertson, Esq., to defend them. The case was then proceeded with, and after a patient investigation of the evidence, the argument was summed up and the case give to the jury, who, in a very short time, returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree," as to the defendants Andrew Johnson and Peter Staples, and "not guilty," as to the other defendant. The punishment was assessed at fifteen years each in the Penitentiary.

To-day will be motion day. Motions for new trial and arrest of judgment will be entertained.

All prisoners convicted since the 19th of June will also be brought out and sentenced.

The case of State vs. Thos. E. Leonard, an application for change of venue was not argued yesterday as announced, but will be heard to-day.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—This Court met yesterday morning, at nine and a half o'clock, and disposed of all the cases on the calendar during the day. To-day is motion day.

Court will convene at ten o'clock a.m.

Decrees filed yesterday are as follows:
Cuneo vs. Gallino; injunction dissolved.
Williamson vs. Payne; reopening account.
Drake vs. McLeon; cause divided.
Harrison vs. Blackburne; as to solicitors' fee.
Memphis Life Insurance Co. vs Leftwitch; sale renewed.
Harris vs Harris; sale.
Williamson vs Payne; report confirmed.
Ferguson vs Coward; injunction dissolved.
Mosby vs Hunt; claims allowed.
The followng decisions were rendered by the Chancellor:
Rush vs Wallace; bill dismissed.
Richmond vs Richmond; decree for complainant.

New Books.

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT. By Gustave Freytag. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Ranking next to Miss Muhlbach in popularity as a romancist, Gustave Freytag excells that facile author in freshness and originality of plot and characterization, and in the vivid settings which he gives his pictures of life in both its holiday and its work-a-day costumes. "The Lost Manuscript" is replete with sprightly humor, varied with not infrequent touches of genuine poetic power and the spontaneous enthusiasm of a true artist. The plot is dramatic, the interest well sustained, and the *denoument* everything to be desired. It can scarcely fail of securing a host a interested and gratified readers. Cowperthwait, Chapman & Co., 279½ Main street, will supply the public demand.

THE DEAD GUEST: A Mysterious Tale. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Another translation, from the German of Heinrich Zschokke. This tale contains some sprightly pictures of quaint German life and manners, and is founded upon a singular tradition from which the author derives his title. Fresh, original and piquant, it is one of the pleasantest tales we have read for many a day—just the thing to aid one in whiling away a sultry hour. Also to be had at Cowperthwait, Chapman & Co.'s.

THE RALEIGH BALL.—The grand ball which came off at Raleigh on the night of Thursday must in deed and in truth be allowed to be the ball of the season. The mediames and demoiselles of the gay little flourishing town outdid themselves, and with the committee of arrangements received their guests in a manner truly bewitching, and all enjoyed themselves to their top-most bent. The visitors from Memphis were among the "gayest of the gay," and a fair correspondent, "Laura" by name, sends us a full account of all their sayings and doings, but the epistle is too long for insertion. The ball room was charmingly decorated, the tables and refreshment tent redolent with good things, the music superb, and all were gay and happy till morning broke, and the tired dancers retired to their homes "happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

A DARING FEAT.—A daring feat will be performed by Professor George H. Merrifield, of this city, who did good service in the Confederate Navy during the late "unpleasantness," at the Rink, corner of Third and Adams streets, on Tuesday. While Captain Thompson's mammoth balloon is suspended in the air, Professor Merrifield will ascend from mother earth to the aerial ship and come down in the basket. A large number of tickets have already been sold, at fifty cents each, and thousands are certain to witness the astonishing feat.

NEW SALOON.—Mr. T. Sullivan, long and favorably known as a No. 1 barkeeper, will, at seven o'clock this evening, open the splendid saloon under the Lehner House, corner of Washington and Second streets. This saloon has been elegantly fitted, is stocked with the finest wines, liquors, ales, etc., and the opening will be celebrated with a grand lunch. Mr. Sullivan will be glad to see his old friends and the public generally on the occasion.

News Items.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson declined being a candidate for the State Senate.

An interesting letter from Mammoth Cave will be found on the first page.

A grandson of Davy Crockett is a printer in the Little Rock *Gazette* office.

Colonel Joshua Craig, a prominent planter of Chicot county, Arkansas, arrived in the city yesterday on a visit.

Major W. H. Rhea, formerly of the AVALANCHE, is in Kentucky, having returned from California.

Colonel J. T. Chidester, of Little Rock, proprietor of the Little Rock and Hot Springs stage line, is at present on a visit to the city.

Wm. Coble shot and killed Bunk Chapman, at Oil Trough, near Jacksonport, Arkansas, a few days since, Chapman had threatened Coble's life.

Mr. George M. Gill returned from a trip to his gold mines in North Georgia. He appears to be highly elated at the prospect of a glorious yield of the precious metal in a short time.

Colonel J. J. DuBose, of the *Ledger*, returned from Hot Springs yesterday, greatly improved in health and looking well. He speaks in the highest terms of the health-giving waters.

A countryman from Senatobia, Mississippi, lost his watch in a mysterious manner in the city on Thursday evening. He went out to "see the sights," and had his pockets picked.

A sheriff of one of the counties of Nebraska once spelled the word certificate in the following manner: "sertifikit," but as a phonetist, he is completely thrown in the shade by one of the city officials who spells certiorari as follows: "sirchorearearius."

In Paducah, on the 20th, the "Quickstep" Base Ball Club, of that city, was beaten by the "Bluff City" Club, of Memphis, the score standing even on "outs," and on "runs," "Bluff City" 30, to the "Quicksteps" 9. Five innings were played.

We received yesterday a copy of a splendid drawing of the new marble building lately erected in Chicago by the *Tribune* Company of that city. The building has a frontage of seventy-two feet on Dearborn street, and one hundred and twenty-one feet on Madison street, and is four stories in hight. The *Tribune* is the leading Republican journal of the Northwest and has a very large circulation, so that two of Hoe's eight cylinder rotary presses are required to work off their daily edition.

Just received, full-size 108 inch fine article musquito nettings, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 85 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams

THE NONCONNAH MURDER.—Yesterday morning John W. McGhee, Hepwood Screen, Minjou McCallum, Henry Wilson, Emma Wilson and Lavinia Morris, all colored, were brought before Justice Foley to answer (without a trial) to four years imprisonment in a branch of the State prison located at Madison in the State of Wisconsin.

During the four long years of his confinement at Madison he was not allowed to write to his friends, never saw a newspaper nor a book of any kind, but was as effectually excluded from the world as if any living man ever was before. His health was good all the time, but he came near freezing with cold the first three winters. The fourth he fared better. The time came at last for his release, and with a heart full of thanks to God for the preservation of his life, his first thought and purpose was to seek his wife and child. He went to Cincinnati and there met with an old school-mate who told him of the death of his wife—his child he knew nothing of. Could it be possible? He left there immediately for Memphis; arriving there he was received as one risen from the dead by his many friends, and from one of them he received the joyful tidings that his wife and daughter, now a grown young lady, were not only living, but were well and doing well. Tears of joy were shed, and renewed thanks to Almighty God for His protecting care filled the heart of the released captive. The swiftness of the telegraph was commanded to flash the glad tidings to the dear wife of his heart, informing her that him for whom she had mourned as dead still lived, and would meet her in Jackson on the 18th instant. They met, and such a meeting as it was never occurred within our knowledge. The joy of the wife at the sight of her restored husband was too great, and swoon after swoon followed in rapid succession.

The news spread rapidly, and very many of our citizens called upon the happy, reunited family, to express their joy at seeing its members once more joined together in the bonds of love. We have seldom ever witnessed a more affecting scene. Mr. and Mrs. Lee left Tuesday evening for Batesville, their future home.

The delinquent tax-payers of New Orleans fill forty-one columns.

Motto for the Sheriff: render unto seizer the things that are seizers.

All the Philadelphia theaters are closed except the Arch.

Fifty dollar parasols, with watches in the handles, are pretty things.

Kerosene is said to be an effective antidote to the poison of a bee sting.

Maggie Mitchell Paddock's baby is called Fanchon.

General Bragg and family have gone to Canada for the summer.

An infant nearly died in Atlanta, from swallowing percussion caps.

Mitchell county, Iowa, has nearly twenty thousand acres of spring wheat.

The overflow of the Illinois river covers over 800,000 acres of bottom land.

It is mentioned as a proof that Grant has become temperate, that he "went to Long Branch by water."

Rev. Samuel Gregory, an old pioneer minister, died at Thorntown, Indiana, on Monday.

John D. Defrees is again talked of in connection with a new Republican paper at Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Putnam, daughter of the famous New York publisher, has gone to Havre to study medicine.

Colonel Charles D. Pennebacker, Kentucky State Agent, is dangerously ill in Washington.

Charlotte Thompson, the actress, has married Loraine Rogers, a San Francisco manager, and will retire from the stage.

Anna Dickinson lectures thrice in San Francisco this week. She espouses the coming John. We are glad she espouses somebody.

The Chicago *Times* says: "One reason why the Erie Railroad does so much business is that it has a 'dead sure thing' on passengers."

Mrs. Sophie Schimmelpfennning has received an appointment in the Dead Letter Office in Washington. Her name should be put upon the dead letter list.

There is a lady in Sutton, New York, who was married at twelve years of age, who is the mother of sixteen children, weighs two hundred and ten pounds, and is "fair, fat and forty."

In Raleigh, North Carolina, on Friday last, Mr. Gerry, the door-keeper of Colonel Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie, was stricken by apoplexy, and died in about six hours. He was a native of New Orleans.

A female Michigander has applied for a divorce, after a protracted wedded life of exactly two weeks. Can it be said that her honeymoon was a *fort'night* one?

There is a Chinese murder trial in Idaho Territory, in which the oath is administered to the Celestial witnesses by cutting off the head of a chicken, or breaking a saucer and burning a piece of yellow paper. In a long lawsuit the bill for fowls is quite an item.

The Huntsville (Mo.) *Citizen* says: "A man with three ugly-looking navy revolvers belted around him, and answering in every particular to the description given in the St. Louis papers of the notorious desperado, Hildebrand, passed through this place one day last week. He said he was going to Shelbina, and we let him go. We didn't try to arrest him, because we are not fond of that sort of fuss; and besides, $10,000 is too insignificant a sum to induce an editor to neglect his business. 'Business before pleasure,' you know."

A Wheck at Pollard.

We trust we have had the last of Mr. Pollard's books on the "Lost Cause." At any rate, we solemnly swear we'll read no more of them, for of all the intolerable bombast written on either side, none can compare to Pollard's production for pure and unadulterated not-worth-a-dam-ativeness. If this language seems a little strong, we have to plead in mitigation of the offense, that we have just risen from the perusal of Pollard's life of Jeff. Davis—that is, we undertook to read it, in hope of ascertaining some insight into the cause and conduct of the late war. Having proceeded some length, and finding it nothing but a mass of unmeaning vituperation against a man who, with all his faults, deserved better fate than to have Pollard write his life—the volume without any volition of its own, or intercession from the spirits, left our hands and found its way to the other side of the room. It might still be in motion but for a wall which intercepted its progress. When will people who write books begin to understand that an author with a grievance is always a bore? When will Pollard find out that though he may be very clever as a gentleman, he is a great nuisance as a biographer.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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THE LAST PRISONER.

Release of an Arkansian after Six and a Half Years in Military Prison.

Our American Bastiles—An Eventful History—"Truth Stranger than Fiction."

From the Jacksonport Herald, 17th.]

This saying was fully verified last Tuesday on the arrival of the steamboat Natoma, for among her passengers was Mr. H. H. Lee, formerly a citizen of Madison, St. Francis county, in this State, but who has been a prisoner, in close confinement, for the pastsix years and a half. So close was his confinement that he never was allowed the privilege of communicating with the outside world, not even his own family, who were in the greatest distress at his sudden and mysterious disappearance, and that too at a time when their worst fears were being daily realized. From a short conversation had with Mr. Lee, we learned the following leading points connected with his abduction and detention in a loathsome prison in the State of Wisconsin, and in *free* America: In November, 1862, Mr. Lee went to Memphis, then occupied by Federal troops, for the purpose of procuring some supplies; he was arrested and thrown into the Irving Block, then occupied as a prison; he remained there one night, and that evening, with other prisoners, was shipped on board the St. Cloud en route for Camp Douglas, in Illinois. Arriving there, the officer in charge of the camp inquired what were the charges against Lee, and was told that he was arrested for speculating in Confederate money. The camp officer declined to receive him, as there was no law forbidding speculation in money of any kind. The lieutenant having Lee in custody said they would take him to Rock Island then, as they would take any one there. He was accompanied by seven men as guards, and they concluded to have a grand spree before returning to Memphis for active duty. So they went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and were going to put Lee in jail for safe keeping, until they had visited their friends and finished the spree laid out for themselves. In the meantime Lee had resolved on escaping, in which determination he was heartily joined and assisted by one of the guards having him in charge. They made their escape but were pursued and captured after a few shots had been exchanged. Mr. Lee was then imprisoned in the Milwaukee jail and there kept in close confinement for two years and a half without being brought to trial. At the end of that time he was taken out and sentenced (without a trial) to four years imprisonment in a branch of the State prison located at Madison in the State of Wisconsin.

During the four long years of his confinement at Madison he was not allowed to write to his friends, never saw a newspaper nor a book of any kind, but was as effectually excluded from the world as if any living man ever was before. His health was good all the time, but he came near freezing with cold the first three winters. The fourth he fared better. The time came at last for his release, and with a heart full of thanks to God for the preservation of his life, his first thought and purpose was to seek his wife and child. He went to Cincinnati and there met with an old school-mate who told him of the death of his wife—his child he knew nothing of. Could it be possible? He left there immediately for Memphis; arriving there he was received as one risen from the dead by his many friends, and from one of them he received the joyful tidings that his wife and daughter, now a grown young lady, were not only living, but were well and doing well. Tears of joy were shed, and renewed thanks to Almighty God for His protecting care filled the heart of the released captive. The swiftness of the telegraph was commanded to flash the glad tidings to the dear wife of his heart, informing her that him for whom she had mourned as dead still lived, and would meet her in Jackson on the 18th instant. They met, and such a meeting as it was never occurred within our knowledge. The joy of the wife at the sight of her restored husband was too great, and swoon after swoon followed in rapid succession.

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Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggins & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

PLAIN AND PERTINENT.

Female Preaching at a Methodist Camp Meeting.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Round Lake thus describes the scene on Monday last, following the sermon of Bishop Simmon:

After the sermon, which was in fact the grand feature of the meeting, the grounds were alive with speakers, many of whom were of the gentler sex. The sermon which pleased me best was delivered from an improvised stand in Fountain Square by a lady from Pawtucket, Rhode Island. She told her simple story of trial and struggle with so much unaffected earnestness, with such womanly grace and feeling, and in such a sweet, sympathetic voice, that very few who listened to her could refrain from evincing emotion. A lady from Illinois also spoke with great effect from the head of a water hogshead. In my rambles around the camp I encountered a middle-aged lady who had just button-holed a young blood from Troy. How she scorched that young man with her burning invectives against pride, and tobacco and Sabbath breaking. A little beyond this earnest speaker was gathered a knot of folks intently listening to the sharp words of another female preacher. She was mounted upon a wagon, and her untidy cap fluttered and flapped in the breeze like the tattered banner of some veteran regiment returned from the war in a storm. I am sorry that I missed the best part of this lady's discourse. There's many a woman fair as she, whose nouns and verbs do more agree, but I doubt much if there are a score in the whole land who can give more earnest expression to their thoughts than this same brave old disciple. "Shame on you," said she, "shame on you, young woman, with that brazen head gear and ungodly bump on your back! Where's the modesty your mother taached you to kerry through life with you? (Here a very pretty girl vanished into the wood.) There's a full-grown man chawing a nasty, filthy weed that the pigs wouldn't teich. Next to godliness, young man, is cleanliness. I didn't love the human race as I do, bless God, I'd like to git down from this waggin and sicken your tobacker chawers with your nasty mouthful." And so on, one by one, the old lady took up the Ten Commandments and handled the infractors thereof with rough hands. She was the plainest preacher I ever had the pleasure of hearing—for to me it was a real pleasure to listen to the spontaneous outburst of an honest woman's feelings; but when she got about three quarters of the way down the list of the decalogue, she became about as broad as she was long, and forced her female hearers to beat a hasty retreat.

A Wheck at Pollard.

We trust we have had the last of Mr. Pollard's books on the "Lost Cause." At any rate, we solemnly swear we'll read no more of them, for of all the intolerable bombast written on either side, none can compare to Pollard's production for pure and unadulterated not-worth-a-dam-ativeness. If this language seems a little strong, we have to plead in mitigation of the offense, that we have just risen from the perusal of Pollard's life of Jeff. Davis—that is, we undertook to read it, in hope of ascertaining some insight into the cause and conduct of the late war. Having proceeded some length, and finding it nothing but a mass of unmeaning vituperation against a man who, with all his faults, deserved better fate than to have Pollard write his life—the volume without any volition of its own, or intercession from the spirits, left our hands and found its way to the other side of the room. It might still be in motion but for a wall which intercepted its progress. When will people who write books begin to understand that an author with a grievance is always a bore? When will Pollard find out that though he may be very clever as a gentleman, he is a great nuisance as a biographer.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
July 24, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The river at this point is at a stand. At St. Louis it is rising and higher than at any time this season. The upper rivers are all advancing, and the Ohio is rising with seven feet in the canal at Louisville. White river is falling with nine feet at Jacksonport, and the Arkansas was falling at last accounts. The Cumberland is falling with twenty-eight inches on the Harpeth Shoals.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Rapides, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Natoma, White river.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Luminary, St. Louis.
" Robert Burns, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Rapides, New Orleans.

The weather yesterday was clear and warm. Business on the landing was extremely dull.

The Natoma from White river brought two hundred and eighty sacks of corn, three bales of cotton, a few packages of sundries and a full passenger list.

The Cheek brought three bales of cotton and a fair trip of people.

The Rapides brought thirty-five barrels of sugar, twenty sacks of coffee and fifty-three boxes merchandise. This summed up the total import list.

Of steamers departing, the Luminary had a fair trip of people.

The Burns a very slim trip, consisting of thirty-seven bales of cotton and a few people.

The Ozark had a fine load of freight and some passengers, and the Cheek went out with a real summer trip.

The Thompson Dean, Captain Pepper, will be down this morning, and leaves at ten o'clock for New Orleans.

The City of Cairo will be found at the wharf this morning, and is the regular mail packet for St. Louis at five o'clock p.m.

The Natoma, Captain Will Ashford, Garret Huls, clerk, is the regular mail packet for White river this afternoon at five o'clock.

The Marble City will be down this afternoon on her way to Vicksburg, for which point she leaves at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The P. W. Strader is due from New Orleans, and leaves for Louisville today.

Somebody has been taking Will Dill for the editor-in-chief of the Radical organ in this city. Will has been so elated over the honor thus conferred that he can't read the morning papers without getting them mixed. He talks of giving up river business and taking charge of the Hopefield terminus of the most steamship line to China.

Captain Thomas Berry has returned from Walnut Bend. His trips have been so frequent in that direction of late, that it gives occasion for talk. But people will talk anyhow.

A raft of pine lumber arrived here from the head waters of the Wisconsin on Thursday last. It has been sold to parties in this city at $30 50 per thousand, and its history being an interesting one, will be told to-morrow.

The new steamer Rapides passed down yesterday for New Orleans to run in the Red river trade between New Orleans and Grand Ecore. She is a handsome vessel, and may be termed a tip-top poor man's steamboat. Her dimensions are 152 feet in length, 57 feet beam and 5 feet hold, with cabin accommodations for fifty passengers, including two staterooms on the boiler deck for freedmen, a large number of whom now travel in all the lower trades. She is a stern-wheeler, with 3 boilers and 17½ inch cylinders, 7 feet stroke. She has excellent freight capacity, and will easily stow 1800 bales of cotton. If there is money in any steamboat the Rapides is well calculated to make her share of it. She cost $28,000, and her outfit is complete in every department.

The Longworth and Indiana left Louisville for New Orleans on Thursday last.

Eighty-five thousand dollars has been collected for wharfage at St. Louis during the past year, of which sum the St. Louis Packet Company paid one-tenth.

Captain Joe Brown, of St. Louis, has subscribed $5000 to the scheme of navigating river and ocean from St. Louis to European ports direct, with light-draught steamers.

The Louisville had her chimneys blown away in a storm at St. Louis the other day.

The Great Republic leaves St. Louis for New Orleans this evening.

W. F. Davidson, President of the Upper Mississippi line of steamers, commenced his career as an apprentice to a flatboat cook. Twenty-five years ago he was deck passenger on a steamer that conveyed President Jas. K. Polk up the river on his way to Washington City. Several prominent and wealthy Western men have worked their way from obscurity. Wm. C. Kennett, of St. Louis, one of the wealthiest men in the country, was a deck passenger from Louisville to St. Louis in 1826, and with a purse so light that half fare was all he could pay. He has made fame and fortune since then, and is now one of the public-spirited men of the country.

The dredgeboat Essagous has dug out 18 feet of water on the bar at Passd' Loutre mouth of the Mississippi River. This is a great improvement indeed.

The St. Louis *Times* of Thursday says the proprietors of the Memphis Barge Company are still endeavoring to perfect an organization and to raise the means to go into active operation. We believe to a great extent in barges, but we cannot see how a barge line between here and Memphis can possibly succeed. More than two-thirds of the business now done by the boats of the Memphis packet company is way business, which the barges could not handle. If a barge company should obtain all

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains, Mails, &c.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	2:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Through Express	8:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Way Passenger	5:15 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
New Orleans Mail	11:15 p.m.	1:00 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Night Express	4:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.

Sleeping cars attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville, Louisville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes slower than city. Ticket office No. 275½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	2:30 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express (daily)	4:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Greenville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs, and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 275½ Main street and at the Depot. Quartermaster will pay for passages and ship's baggage to any point on the Mississippi River at 25% Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily..... 7:00 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison daily..... 4:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Charleston, Stockton, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and Ohio, Nashville and Northwestern, Nashville and Decatur, North Alabama and Tennessee Railroads, at..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at..... 2:30 p.m.
DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 12:00 p.m.
DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 2:30 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and all stations on the Southern Railroads, at..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 5:00 p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads, at..... 7:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 7:10 a.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, (Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 4:00 p.m.
DEPART—For Marion, Wittenberg and Clathourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10:00 a.m.
DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 4:00 p.m.
DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (semi-weekly) Friday, at..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10:00 a.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White River (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 5:00 p.m.
DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 8:00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 5:00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 8:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and sample packages, Seeds, Cuttings, Roots and Scions, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..... 2 cents.
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 4 "
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 6 "
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 8 "

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..... 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address..... 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6..... 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9..... 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12..... 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter when sent at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications, payable at the office of delivery. The postage must be paid by the publisher, at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued for sums not more than five dollars. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $5	10 cents.
" Over $5 and not exceeding $10	15 "
" " $10 " " $20	20 "
" " $20 " " $30	25 "
" " $30 " " $40	30 "
" " $40 " " $50	35 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1865: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail, at the rate of 7 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—20 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 38 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles; prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 4 cents; Books, 16 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—15 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof; (or 4 cents if closed mail via Ostend), prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The regulations as to Books, Packets, Prints, &c., other postal packets in 4 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fine compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, if costs prepaid, subject to a fine of 4 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 1 cent.

Book Packets (including printed papers of a very kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, music, patterns and samples, not enumerated), and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including wine) not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz., 8 cents; additional rate of 2 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine in addition to the deficient postage, on delivery of the same.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; each additional half ounce, 10 cents. Postage must be prepaid by stamps affixed to the letters.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

For any distance not over 1,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 4 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; each additional half ounce, 2 cents prepaid, 4 cents unpaid.

For any distance exceeding 1,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; each additional half ounce, 2 cents prepaid, 4 cents unpaid. Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Registry system for any part of the United States, and to Bremen, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered by application at the office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The following fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On Letters for England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Island of Jamaica, each	10
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Prussian Closed Mail, each	5

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1869.

Trade to-day has been dull and inactive in all branches. Receipts of produce were limited and confined to 280 sacks of corn and 3 bales of cotton by the Natoma, from White river, and 3 bales by the Cheek, from Friar's Point. This, with 50 bales of cotton and a few packages of merchandize by rail and 80 sks wheat, by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, summed up the imports of the day.

The money market has been tight for some time past, and the demand for loans numerous. Merchants have extended favors to country customers, and in view of the promising condition of the crops, are not unwilling to give credit to planters, properly recommended. Banks manifest a disposition to respond to the calls of their customers and make advances at 1 per cent per month.

Gold opened in New York at 135¼ and closed at 135¾. No transactions were reported in this market.

Bonds in London were reported at 93, consols, 93¾, and bonds in Frankfort, 87½.

Eastern Exchange is firm at unchanged rates. There is a good demand for checks and rates continue 1@1 premium.

Commercial bills are offered in limited quantities and taken by bankers readily at par. New Orleans exchange is sold at par and bought at ¼@¾ discount. There were no transactions in scrips or bonds, and quotations were entirely nominal.

City bonds are 53 for old and 50 for new.

City scrip continues firm, and dealers refuse to accept less than 82.

County scrip is offered in small sums at 65.

Police scrip is firm and unchanged at 85c buying.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock is weaker and 46 is an outside quotation. A quantity are on the market with no bidders. Memphis and Charleston first mortgaged bonds are worth 88; second do, 77.

Memphis and Ohio six per cent bonds are nominal at 20; ten per cent are 34 and stock 50. Ten per cent coupons are worth 25. Mississippi and Tennessee first mortgage bonds are 78; second do, 45. First coupons, 60 and stock, 10.

Mississippi Central first mortgage bonds are 75, second do, 65. First coupons, 75, second do, 65; obligations due in 1873, 75; do. in 1874, 63, and stock 10.

Memphis and Little Rock first mortgage 8 per cent bonds are 67, and coupons, 60. Seven per cent Navy Yard bonds are 60 and coupons, 80.

Mobile and Ohio first mortgage 6 per cent bonds are 66; first do. 8 per cent do, 66. Interest bonds, 58, and income do, 30.

Government bonds were steady in New York, at the following quotations:

Bonds of 1881	120½	121
5-20s of '62	119½	119¾
5-20s of '64	119½	119¾
5-20s of '65	119½	119¾
5-20s, new, of '65	119½	119¾
5-20s, new, of '67	119½	119¾
5-20s, new, of '68	119½	119¾
10-40 bonds	110½	110¾
Pacific 6s	107½	108

The following were reported as rates for stocks:

Cannon	60
Western Union Telegraph	38½
Quicksilver	34½
Pacific Mail	34½
Atlantic Express	34½
Wells & Fargo Express	34½
American Express	47
United States Express	40½
Merchants' Union Express	40½
New York Central	213½
Erie	20½
Hudson	136½
Reading	93½
Michigan Central	136½
Michigan Southern	109½
Illinois Central	137½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97½
Chicago and N. W	76½
Chicago and N. W preferred	91½
Cleveland and Toledo	114½
Rock Island	93
St. Paul	77
St. Paul preferred	87½
Fort Wayne	132½
Ohio and Mississippi	33½

Cotton Market.

There was very little movement in this market to-day, and only a few scattering bales were sold at 29½@30c for good ordinary and 30½@31c for low middling. Several parties were out on the streets with samples under their arms in search of buyers but failed to find any one willing to take hold.

The Liverpool market was firmer and closed active with sales of 12,000 bales at 12½d for uplands and 13d for Orleans. Shipments from Bombay since last report to the 20th, 12,000 bales. Week's sales were 4,000 bales. To speculators, 8,000 bales; for export, 12,000 bales. Stock, 353,000 bales, of which 136,000 is American. Stock afloat 664,000 bales, of which 31,000 is American.

The New York market was dull and drooping throughout the day, with sales to spinners of 220 bales, and 800 to speculators, including low middling for December delivery, at 36c. Low middling was quoted at 32½c and middling, 34c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT, JULY 23, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		
Received to-day	52	
Received previously	247,370	247,422
Exported to-day	120	247,302
Exported previously	246,976	247,096
Stock at noon this day		726

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 28 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee, 22; river, 3.

Exports were per Memphis and Ohio, 120 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Bands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; lively or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $3 25.

APPLES—The market is dull and inactive. Several dealers have suspended operations owing to unremunerative trade. A lot of superior quality sold loose from wagons to-day at $1 75, rather an outside figure, 75c@$1 25 being the regular quotations.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied, and choice dairy sells slowly at 30c@35c. No receipts were reported to-day.

CHEESE—Prime remain steady and firm at 16c for cheddars, 14½@15c for absorbers, and 18c for clear ribbed sides. Canvased sugar-cured hams are 22@23c. Sales from store of 2,000 lbs good country cured cleardibs were at 17½c. Country sugar-cured shoulders are 13@13½, and bacon dull at 18c.

BRAN—No receipts to-day. Sales from store and the mills are $20@22 per ton. The demand is light and chiefly local.

BAGGING—Prices are nominal at 23½@24c, for heavy 2 lb.

CORN MEAL—The mark t is firm and steady with a moderate demand. Sales of fresh in lots were at $4 25 and kiln dried at $4 75.

CORN—Receipts to-day were 300 bags of which 187 mixed and yellow sold at 95c and 100 at 92½c. The market is still with an advancing tendency. From store 97½@$1 is asked. The demand is fair and supply limited.

COFFEE—Market steady with a moderate demand. Rio, 19@25c; parched do, 30c, and Java, 35@38c.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 5c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 11c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; carraway do, 17c; macaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, —.

CANDY—Manufacturers' prices to the trade are 18@16½c for stick and 22c for plain fancy, but in executing small orders 1@2c higher is charged.

CORNED BEEF—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and $8 per quarter.

COTTON YARNS—Standards are quoted quiet and steady, as follows: No. 400, 22@22c; No. 500, 20@ 21c; No. 600, 18@19c; No. 700, 16@17c.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote Cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 55@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., $4 25@4 50; pears, $3 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, $5 75@6; brandy cherries, imported, —; sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitations, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

CEMENT—Steady and fairly active. Louisville, $2 75@3; Rosedale, $4@4 25, per bbl, in store.

DRIED FRUIT—Supplies are scarce and medium six peaches are worth 6c; bright halves are 8@9c. M. R. raisins, $3 50 per box; layer do, $3 75. Prunes, 15c; Italian plums, 8c.

EGGS—Receipts to-day were 16 pkgs. The market is overstocked and sales are dull at 12½c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts to-day were 50 bbls. Prices continue firm, with a good demand for low and medium grades. Low super is 85c@5 50; super, 36@6 50; family, $7 50@8, and fancy brands, 9@12.

FIRE BRICK—$55@6 per hundred.

GREASE—In demand and at 6@8c per lb as in quality.

GRAIN BAGS—Choice second hand gunnies are selling at 15c; Hamilton, 2 bushel, 40c; Arkwright, 2 do, 50c; Jute, 2 to 3½ bushels, 25, 30, 35 and 40c; duck, same size, 55, 65, 75, and 85c.

GRITS—Dull at $4 50@5 25 ₩ bbl, as in quality.

HIDES—Prices are steady with a good demand. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7½@8c; deacons, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—The supply is scarce and prices firm at $28 from store for choice timothy. Retail rates are $1 50 per hundred. There were no receipts to-day.

HOMINY—Inactive at $4@4 50 per bbl.

HAIR—Plastering hair is $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs. in store.

IRON TIES—Supplies continue to arrive for the fall trade. Prices are nominal at 7c per lb.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₩ lb, 42@48c; hemlock sole, 25@36c; French calf skins ₩ dozen, $60@80; American do., $50@60; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $10@15.

LARD—There is a moderate demand with firm prices at 19½@20c for tierce; 21½ for keg and 22@22½c for caddies.

LIME—In store prices are as follows: Cape per bbl, $1 70@1 80; Alabama, $2; Utica, $1 75; Ohio river, $1 50.

MOLASSES—The market is steady and prices range from 60@85c, according to quality. Small packages are 5@10c per gallon, over these quotations.

NAVY BEANS—Selling slowly at $1 75 per bushel.

NAILS—Prices continue steady at $4 60 per hundred for tenpenny.

OILS, ETC—Quiet. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed $1 23; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—Prices continue firm and unchanged. In store 85c is asked. The supply is scarce and no receipts are reported to-day.

ONIONS—Market dull at $4 per bbl.

PORK—Market continues firm and steady at $34 50 per bbl, from store.

POTATOES—Market dull with light demand at 75c@$1 50 per bbl. Sweet potatoes are scarce at $1 75 per bushel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderate with prices low except for first qualities. Young range from $2 50@3 50; old, 85@6.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—White lead per 100 lbs, $10@14, according to quality; putty per lb, 6@7c; patent dryers, 16@18c; turpentine per gallon, 65c; linseed oil, raw $1 18; do. boiled $1 23.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 per keg, for rifle.

PLASTER—New York per bbl, $4 50, in store.

SUGAR—The market is firm with a disposition to ask higher rates. Hard refined, 17@18c; soft do, 15½@17c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11@15c; clarified Louisiana, 15@17c.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 50@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ₩ case, $15 00@16.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $2@2 10; buck, $2 25@3 00; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11@12c.

STOCK—Cattle sell from 3@7c gross, the latter for choice. Milch cows, $25@60. Sheep, $1 50@5 per head. Lambs, $3 50@4.

SODA—Inactive. American, 7@8c; English, 8@9c, in kegs and boxes.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 56c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz box, $1 10; allspice per lb, 35@40c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

TOBACCO—There is an inquiry for leaf tobacco and 3@5c per lb is offered for lugs; 6@10c for medium; 10@15c for fair and 15@24c for fair bright yellow.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box, $13; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11@12c.

WHEAT—Sales of 56 sks fair spring, weighing 58 lbs to the bushel were at $1 22. There is a good inquiry by home millers who take all that offers freely at full prices.

WHISKY—Inactive and unchanged, with common rectified in first hands 65c@$1 25 per gallon.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's $2 20@2 25 per dozen.

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, etc.

WE are constantly in the market for Apples, Pears, Potatoes and Produce generally for which we will pay the highest market price.
McDONALD & WOODWORTH,
jy2 No. 1 Howard Row.

WANTED.

10,000 BBLS. FRUIT. Highest market price paid for Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Plums, and Fruit of all kinds.
J. H. SCHAEFER & CO.,
2m No 2 Howard's Row, Memphis.

Wheat Wanted.

WE will pay St. Louis prices for Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Beale street, or 102 front street.
AVERY & ROGERS.
jy21

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN SHIRES, by trade wood carver and gilder; likewise Charles Shires, shoemaker, by information of the above will be thankfully rewarded by their distressed parents.
Address EBEN SHIRES,
Old Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy10

I HAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Liquors, which I will sell at DALTON & CO.'s prices.
JOHN BRADLEY.
jy21

MANUFACTURERS.

MACKENZIE & BROS.,
222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware
Sheffield, Fellows, Blister, Spring, Harrows, Mountings, etc., Axles, Springs, Bands, Iron, Wire, etc.
jy21

LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. S. P. GROSS.

THOMAS & GROSS,
Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in
LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,
Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,
TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS.
Tanner's Oils, Etc.,
No. 326 Main Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough.
jy2 ly

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. RA. JNO. L. WEBB
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. R. Normen, an old and experienced salesman, to assist us in the sale of cotton. Mr. Normen is well known to the most of cotton planters in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office.
jy2

Beautiful Woman. If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It removes tan, sunburn and freckles, and restores Youthful Beauty.

It Removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, causes the Skin to assume a Pearly Whiteness, and renders the Complexion Soft and Delicate.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and healthy, the form rounded and plump, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance, which conceals the hollow cheek, and gives a beautiful contour to the form, rendering it the perfection of loveliness.

Call and have a bottle given to you at Dr. Hagan's Drug Store, 215 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
jy23 ly

SADDLERY.

H. M. FERGUSON. J. V. PRIVETT.
FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
SADDLES and HARNESS,
No. 220 Main Street,
jy19 MEMPHIS.

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL persons interested in the completion of the "Shelby County Turnpike," on Poplar street extended, formerly known as along the line of the road, are urgently requested and expected to meet at the store of Royster, Evans-trout & Co., on Monday evening, July 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock.
W. T. AVERY.
jy16

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 23th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. T. RODGERS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
jy21

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 23th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. F. OLIVER, near Humboldt, Madison county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
jy21

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 24th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE H. BLACKMAN, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
jy21

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 24th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT S. FAIRLEY, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
jy21

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 24th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of W. H. KELLOGG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
jy21

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 24th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY G. TRAVIS, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
jy21

Mississippi River
RAILROAD
TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m. on the
20th day of July, 1869,
For the Clearing, Grubbing, Masonry, Bridging and Culverts necessary to complete above road from Memphis to Covington, fifty-six miles, more or less. The letting will be a large portion of the work is heavy and worthy the attention of contractors.
Proposals may be made for each or for portions, as the case may suit. Specifications, profiles and estimates are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Information will be obtained.
Proposals will be received for the whole work, or by divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory.
By order of the Board.
JNO. C. BRANCH,
President Mississippi River Railroad.

CATTLE.

Feeding, Feeding,
Cattle. Cattle.

THE Red City Block Yard is daily receiving and feeding cattle in lots. Those going to the country will find it to their interest to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. Parties desiring of purchasing will find us at the Yards, foot of Beale street.
W. M. BROOKS, Proprietor.
jy20

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Cisterns Invisible.

I HAVE now in operation connected with my Office, a Model Cistern, in the Court Yard of the City Hall, which will be open for inspection by the public, free of charge, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m. daily.
E. WORKMAN,
City Engineer.
jy16

I HAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Liquors, which I will sell at DALTON & CO.'s prices.
JOHN BRADLEY.
jy21

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE firm of Evans & Johnson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jno. W. Evans retiring. S. E. Johnson is alone authorized to settle all the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business under the style of S. E. Johnson & Co.
JNO. W. EVANS.
July 17, 1869. S. E. JOHNSON.

IN reference to the above card, I would take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended the late firm, and would especially commend the new house to my friends as worthy of their confidence.
JNO. W. EVANS.

S. E. JOHNSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, etc.,
No. 224 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.
jy23

Dissolution.

THE firm of Bayliss, Everett & Co. is dissolved. The business will be closed up at their office, 278 Front street.
Messrs. E. M. Everett & Co. will continue the importing and Commission business, at No. 12 Union street.
B. BAYLISS.
Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869. jy23

GUNS.

PRATT'S
SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by gentlemen who have used it, at the head for cleaness, making the seed clean and light fraught. It does not break the staple, and will receive attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantage of the EUREKA GIN, being the only Gin ever made, in which the seeds, hulls and boils without missing, the partition with the lint. Those making impression that can be easily picked out. Gin gauge is 1½ inches and boils and with the gin save a bunch of staple, always left in the seed, which is more than pay for itself in staning 56 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Quillets Seed Cotton before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton or cotton lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. The gin separates the hulls and balls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample, is simpler to every other gin for bottom lands. I have used it myself for a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and I think it will give entire satisfaction in every respect."

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. Also, the "Pratt Cotton Press," cotton factors having the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 36 odd years in the manufacture of gins, has made and sold more gins any man in America. He can furnish the planter with a good gin, and also Alabama (if not better) than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins, from 40 to 60 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 208 Front street, promptly filled. Those gins will be set up and gins repaired by a skilful gin-smith. Gin belting furnished at factory prices.
W. THOS. PRATT,
jy16 Agent for Daniel Pratt.

COTTON GINS.
Allison Bros.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Iron, Guns, Cutlery, Etc.,
270 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS or merchants desiring to purchase this Gin will call or send to us. Also, for sale, a large stock of COTTON SEED for PLANTING. Orders solicited.
jy16

WM. HUNTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of this city and State.
Office, No. 40 Jefferson street, Memphis.
jy16

PROPOSALS.

Office of the
Board of Levee Commissioners.
For the Counties of
BOLIVAR WASHINGTON and ISSAQUENA

GREENVILLE, MISS., June 24, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Commissioners of certain Levees in the Levee District composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done, is:

In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand)	45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county, (one hundred and thirty-five thousand)	135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand)	800,000 " "
Total approximation	980,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen, and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Neal, Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in currency, and the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in bonds of the State, for which they will contract any part or all of the work.

Bids will be received until July 31, 1869, endorsed "Proposals for constructing Levees in District of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena," and must be addressed to
J. E. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners.
Greenville, Miss.
jy21

CIGARS.

Defiance Cigar and Tobacco House,
Opposite Peabody Hotel,
Z. STERNBERG & CO.,
313 Main Street.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S
DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED
FORCE PUMP.